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Citizenship Rush Starts Among Aliens in Boston; Tourist Business Gains

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 22, 1940

In New England: Citizenship Rush Starts

A rush of applicants for American citizenship is flooding the new Americanization Bureau of the City of Boston, partly as a result of the fingerprinting of aliens commencing next Tuesday, it was disclosed today. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Boosts of tourists and resort business in New England of from 5 to 36 per cent for the current summer were disclosed by the New England Council. [Details: Page 9.]

Heavy purchases of life insurance by low-income families in Boston, including hundreds on relief, were bared by the Securities and Exchange Commission after a survey of 2,132 such families. [Details: Page 9.]

"Old Home Week" is being observed at Rockport, Mass., famed Cape Ann fishing village frequented by artists and vacationers, in connection with the centennial of its separation from Gloucester. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

'Stratoclipper' Cuts Time to Rio de Janeiro

Miami, Fla.—Bringing Rio de Janeiro within three days of the United States, Pan American Airways' "stratoclipper" Comet flew into the Brazilian capital along an oversea and overland route. Heretofore, the clippers have flown around Brazil's hump, a distance of 5,717 miles from here which had required five days to traverse.

Japan Shuffles Its Diplomatic Corps

Japan shook up its diplomatic corps, recalling Kensuke Horinouchi, ambassador to the United States, four other ambassadors, 19 ministers and 16 consular officials, Domei, authoritative Japanese news agency, reported. Posts in the United States are most widely affected. [Details: Page 5.]

In Washington: Defense Base Conference Held

President Roosevelt summoned top military, foreign and legal officials today to a conference on the acquisition of Western Hemisphere naval and air bases from Great Britain. Called to the meeting (at 12:15 p. m., E. S. T.) were Secretaries Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox, Attorney General Robert Jackson and Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State.

The War Department awarded $10,893,248 in contracts for training flyers and mechanics.

The Senate rejected an amendment to the conscription bill designed to draft money as well as men, by upholding a point of order against it, 54 to 23.

The House passed legislation increasing by $500,000,000 the capital of the Export-Import Bank for loans to Latin America.

Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones announced $78,500,000 loans to aircraft factories, on top of the $92,000,000 loan arranged for the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. [Details: Page 2.]

The Supreme Court has been asked by the Federal Government to review decisions involving alleged excess profits on World War shipbuilding, as a matter of "immediate national concern." They involve the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation; which won in the Federal district and circuit courts.

A bill to permit further loans by the United States Housing Authority for slum-clearance, low-rent projects was placed on the shelf by informal action of the House Rules Committee.

United States exports increased 35 per cent to a $3,273,000,000 total during the first 10 months of the European war, due mainly to demands for airplanes, steel, machinery, and other vital military supplies. [Details: Financial Page.]

The House Military Committee postponed until Tuesday a final vote on its version of compulsory training legislation. A coalition of Republicans and Democrats, who wanted to wait until the Senate acts on the bill, forced the postponement.

Legislation authorizing mobilization of 400,000 National Guardsmen and reserves was approved by the House and sent to the Senate for expected prompt acceptance, after a joint committee had ironed out minor differences.

Soviet Farm Program Near Completion

Moscow (AP)—The Soviet plan for resettlement of individual homesteaders on collective farms is nearing completion with nearly 750,000 households already moved and less than 100,000 to go, the Government newspaper Izvestia announced today. The resettlement, which began in 1939, is scheduled to end next month.

War Summary: Nazi Coast Guns Attack Convoy

New methods of warfare were disclosed as long-range guns from the French coast attacked a British convoy hugging the English coast across the Channel near Dover. No record of any damage sustained by the convoy has been received. Destroyers threw a smoke-screen around the convoyed ships. [Details: Page 4.]

Air raids by opposing German and British air forces were continued, but on a small scale. The Germans reported attacking numerous points, coastal and inland, in England. One aerial torpedo was reported to have destroyed a whole row of houses in England when loosed by a German airman for the first time at a land object.

Naval fighting in the Mediterranean brought claims from Italy to have sunk a British submarine and damaged a destroyer.

Ships Must Get Panama Canal Orders

Balboa, Canal Zone—All vessels entering Balboa and Cristobal have been ordered by Gov. Glen Edgerton to halt for instructions near naval vessels stationed outside the entrances to the Panama Canal. Otherwise, said the order, it would be "unsafe" to proceed on account of "changes being made from time to time in the channels."

Germans Look to Trade in Baltic

Berlin (AP via Radio)—A German Foreign Office trade expert, Karl Schnurre, will go to Moscow shortly to arrange for inclusion of Nazi trade pacts with recently Sovietized Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia within the frameworks of the German-Russian agreement, the German Radio announced today. The radio said Moscow already has accepted the idea "in principle." The mission also will take up the future status of Memel, German-annexed port, which heretofore was at Lithuania's disposal as a free harbor.

'Women, Associated' Aid in Job-Getting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Taking its pattern from the Forty Plus organizations for men, now functioning in many cities, "Women, Associated," a co-operative organization to help its members obtain employment, has established offices here.

Unemployed women executives are eligible for membership providing they give 12 hours of unselfish service each week, chiefly in an effort to find positions for other members of the group.

First honorary member of Women, Associated, is screen actress Billie Burke, and affiliate members are Superior Court Judge Orfa Jean Shontz and Mrs. Grace S. Stoermer, club leader, all of whom have taken an active interest in sponsoring the movement.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 22, 1940

Wonders of Research	2	Boston Events	9
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	2	Local Arts and Theater News	10
Mr. Markham Polls the People	3	Radio Timetable	10
The Young Folks' Page	7	Connecticut Letter	11
The Home Forum	8	Sports Pages	12-13
"God's day" [With German Translation]		Financial Pages	14-15-16
Boston and New England News	9-10-11	Review of Recordings	17
Weather	9	Daily Features Page	19
		Editorials	20

A. F. of L. To Shun Strikes, Green Says

Promises every effort to avert walkouts in defense plants—R. I. dispute deadlocked.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22—Strikes delaying national defense preparations, such as that hindering construction of the $25,000,000 naval air base at Quonset Point, R. I., were confronted today with the pledge of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that his organization would do its utmost to avoid strikes wherever possible, especially in the defense industries.

In promising effort to avoid strikes, Mr. Green emphasized that the Federation would tolerate no reduction in wages and would insist on overtime pay for all hours in excess of eight each day, according to the word received from Washington.

After the national emergency is over, he said, the A. F. of L. will resume its campaign for a 30-hour week, but he agreed that the requirement for greatly increased industrial production made postponement of that goal now advisable.

His latest affirmation of these proposals came in a recent interview at Buffalo, N. Y., in which he said, "The full co-operation of the workers of America is vital to the success of our national defense program and the American Federation of Labor has a tradition to uphold of unfailing loyalty where the welfare of our nation is at stake.

"Though every effort is being made in emergency activities to maintain the levels of life and work which have been established by the wage earners of the United States, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor were among the first to pledge full support to our Nation when the call was sounded. Support of this position by every constituent branch of the American Federation of Labor is expected and, I am confident, will be forthcoming."

In connection with defense projects, the conciliation service of the U. S. Department of Labor has made special efforts to settle them, with generally good results, it was also reported from Washington.

The strike at Quonset Point, near Newport, R. I., which involves an A. F. of L. unit, Local 271 of the Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers Union, was apparently deadlocked today.

Neither the striking truck operators nor the construction company involved was making overtures for peace meetings today, following three ineffective conferences yesterday and other negotiations continuing until after midnight. However, conciliators from the Department of Labor at Washington were expected to arrive today in the hope of developing a basis of settlement.

Delivery of concrete to the air base is being held up by the strike, now in its third day, it was reported by M. A. Gammino, President of the construction company bearing his name. He said that in addition to the construction company whose drivers are out, he has a ready mixed cement plant in Providence, that the striking drivers have been picketing the cement plant, and that the drivers delivering cement blocks for use in the hangars being built at the naval base have refused to cross the picket line to load the blocks.

The extent of the tie-up at Quonset could not be learned this morning. Telephone calls to the office of Commander Raymond V. Miller, U. S. N., in charge of the project brought the answer, "No Information."

The tie-up has also practically halted flood control construction at Hartford, Conn., and stopped construction on seven highway projects in Rhode Island. The contractor said that plans would be made to continue the Rhode Island highway work but he was at a loss to explain the future of the $900,000 flood control project at Hartford.

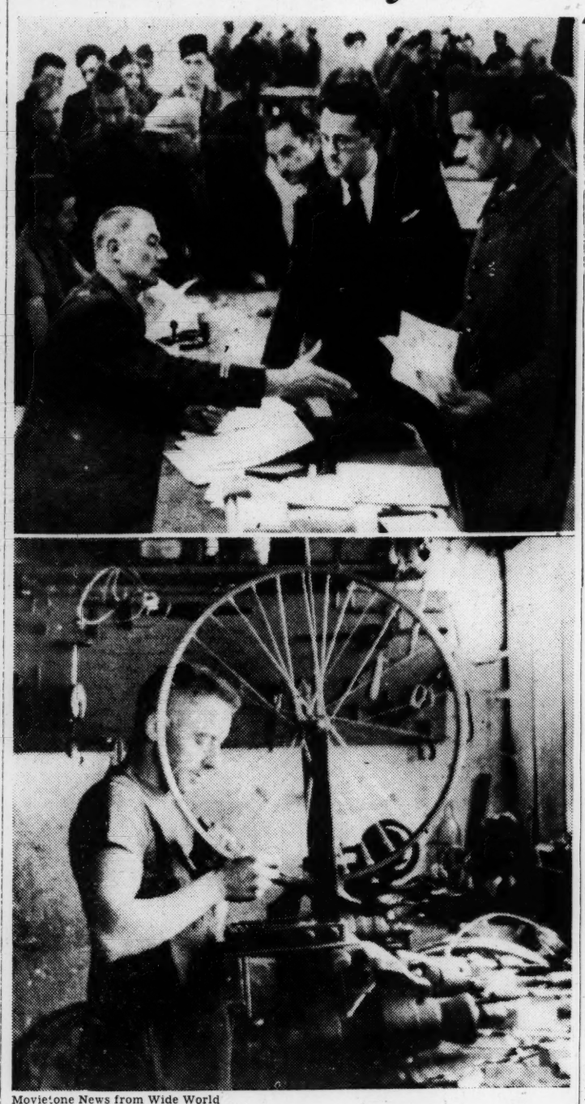
In this case, Mr. Gammino has purchased gravel from the Eastern Sand and Stone Company, of Farmington, Conn., but the drivers for a transfer company had refused to operate machines carrying the gravel out of sympathy for the striking drivers in this state.

Lieut. Col. J. Stewart Bradgon of Providence, in charge of the U. S. Army Engineers Office, said today the Hartford job was 60 per cent completed, but that "an extended strike would be very inimicable" to the flood control work.

According to Mr. Gammin, the dispute turns largely on the closed shop issue. He declared that he emphatically refused to sign a written contract demanded by the union.

"If we gave you this closed shop," he told union representatives, "it would throw me out of business. I would not be able to compete with other contractors. I've said before, and I say it again, if all the contractors would go on the closed shop I'd be glad to. But as it is I'm being selected as the biggest contractor in Rhode Island, in the hope that others will follow. In short, I'm the victim."

France: A Study in Fascist Trends



Movietone News from Wide World

Defeated France Demobilizes

Upper: A French officer extends his hand to a soldier to whom he has just given discharge papers. France is demobilizing first those soldiers who come from farms and those who do manual labor. Each man is allowed to keep his equipment, but not arms. He is also given 200 francs and two days of food. Passed by French censor.
Lower: A former soldier, one of the first to be demobilized, returns to his work bench.

German pressure may force Pétain regime to adopt sterner measures.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in the United States

Ever since the French military collapse of last June the question whether the new Government at Vichy, headed by Marshal Philippe Pétain, is or is not fascist has been hotly debated.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt, on his return to America, expressed the opinion that the new regime in France is not fascist. Critics of the Vichy Government have represented it as a will-less tool in the hands of the German invaders, bent on the establishment of a fascist France.

Perhaps the fairest way to decide whether France has joined the ranks of the Fascist states is to list the distinctive traits of fascism and see how far these correspond with the state order that has been shaping up since Marshal Pétain assumed the direction of affairs. The following six points characterize the authentic fascist regime, as distinguished from a democratic state:

1. Absolute power is vested in a single leader, who is irremovable and cannot be called to account by any normal legal or parliamentary process.

2. Only one political party is tolerated and this party is strictly subordinated to the will of the leader. Its members enjoy a virtual monopoly of public office.

3. All guaranties of civil and personal liberty are suspended and political police organizations are given wide powers in dealing with alleged enemies of the state.

4. The press, the school and other agencies of instruction and entertainment are regarded and treated as means designed to serve the purpose of propaganda for the existing regime.

5. While private property and private ownership of industry and and land are not abolished, as in the Soviet Union, the state assumes dictatorial powers in relation both to capital and to labor. The government does not hesitate to coerce big industrialists to carry out projects which it desires, even if they are not profitable. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden and labor organizations are brought under the close control of the ruling party.

6. The fascist state cultivates bellicose nationalism, discriminates systematically against aliens and regards Jews as outside the pale of the national community.

How Government Stands

Now how does the regime at Vichy stand in relation to these six points?

1. Since July 12 Marshal Pétain has enjoyed dictatorial powers. With his title of Chief of State goes the right to promulgate laws, and name officials, to issue financial decrees. The legislative bodies of the Third Republic, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, have adjourned indefi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Germany Dodges Assurance Of Evacuee Ships' Safety

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—Authoritative German spokesmen declared today the Nazi "total blockade" of Great Britain would make it impossible for the Reich to give assurance of safe conduct to any United States ships which might try to remove children from England.

Supporting a similar statement issued earlier by D. N. B., official news agency, they said Germany understands the humanitarian impulse underlying United States proposals to amend the Neutrality Law so British children might be taken across the Atlantic.

But these spokesmen pointed out mines form an essential part of the blockade of Britain, and mines which have been laid cannot be moved. Therefore, they argued, the children conceivably would be exposed to greater danger on an ocean crossing than if they were kept at home.

No Request Yet

[In Washington, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he felt the D. N. B. statement could not be "taken officially because we haven't asked them (the Germans) for anything yet. When they find out what we are asking the reply might be different. In asking 'safe conduct' for these vessels we will merely request their guarantee that their warships and planes will not molest these craft."]

As to the United States Army transport American Legion, which sailed through part of the blockade zone on her way from Petsamo, Finland, to New York, Nazi spokesmen expressed relief at reports indicating the ship probably was out of the danger zone. But far from regarding this as any potential argument for the possibility of other United States vessels getting through the blockade waters safely, they asserted the American Legion fortunately had had "fool's luck."

Evidence of Intensity

At the same time, German military observers claimed extension of the blockade far west and north of Ireland. In substantiation, they cited sinking by Nazi bombing planes of a 12,000-ton merchantman west of Ireland yesterday and serious damage inflicted on three other ships still farther out in the North Atlantic.

They said these attacks should convince neutral navigators the blockade is on in earnest—and indicated, too, Nazi bombers must have covered the seas through which the American Legion sailed.

[Report of Nazi aerial activity in another quarter came from Dublin, where the collier Prestatyn Rose docked after having been attacked by three Nazi bombers off Tuskar Rock, at the southern entrance to the Irish Sea off Ireland's southeast coast.]

Air force operations over the sea and over England were carried out despite unfavorable flying weather yesterday, the Germans said. There were no mass raids on Britain.

American Arms Sped to Britain; Alliance Denied

Permits and exports of war material in July amount to half of seven-month total.

Britain looks upon the U. S. as an associate in common interests of peaceful world.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Great Britain's expectation of obtaining huge supplies of American airplanes and airplane equipment is revealed in current State Department figures showing that during the month of July export licenses for $103,697,065 worth of airplanes and $19,886,579 worth of aviation engines were licensed in the United States for Britain.

The same report reveals, however, that during July only $9,497,123 worth of finished airplanes and $1,095,177 worth of airplane motors were actually exported from this country to Britain. These figures indicate a growing aircraft export volume from the United States to Britain, since the total volume of airplane exports during the first seven months of the year is $22,294,008 and that for airplane engines is $2,899,763. It can thus be seen that in both categories July exports accounted for nearly one half of this year's volume.

Among the other military items which Great Britain received in considerable volume from the United States during last month are $1,577,370 worth of rifles, $1,665,083 worth of machine guns, $1,497,723 worth of cannon, $3,494,365 worth of rifle ammunition and $3,432,591 worth of explosive powders.

Impressive Proportions

During July the State Department issued export licenses totaling $131,818,972 to Great Britain, this being nearly one half of the total of $271,084,739 for the first seven months of 1940. Against these licenses there were $24,145,025 worth of military equipment exported during last month, this also being nearly one half of the $54,284,048 worth sent during the year so far.

These figures are being interpreted here as strong evidence that the flow of American military material of which Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently spoke is finally beginning to reach impressive proportions.

The total export licenses issued by the State Department last month totaled $161,781,527, thus bringing the total for the first seven months of the year to $425,086,997. Total military exports last month totaled $31,056,177, bringing the total for the first seven months to $183,703,579.

These figures show that orders are still pouring in to the nation's munitions manufacturers faster than they can be filled.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—A group of Members of Parliament representing all parties opposed today the placing of a time limit on the proposed lease of air and naval bases to the United States in Britain's Western Hemisphere possessions.

An amendment to the Conservative, Mr. Somerset de Chair's proposal for a reduction in the 99-year lease period was presented, stating that the group "sees no reason to place any limit of time on this association of the two great English-speaking democracies."

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—Under pressure of the Nazi threat of world domination, Anglo-American relations have progressed beyond the stage of occasional intermittent co-operation. They have now been established on a new basis: on "the principle of association of interests for common purposes."

This is the fact underlying the incorrect reports that Great Britain is seeking a military alliance with the United States. The Christian Science Monitor is able to give an authoritative denial to reports in this form.

But if England is not attempting to obtain military alliance with America—and such rumors are officially described here today as not completely false but as mischievous at this time—this does not mean that the British Government is hanging back from full Anglo-American collaboration. Still less of course does it mean that Britain is not anxious to have all possible help from the United States.

"Pinning Down" Avoided

The truth is that quietly, without any attempt at publicity or any effort by one country to pin down the other with any entangling commitments, a big advance has now been made in putting Anglo-American relations on a more mutually advantageous basis.

This basis was defined by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech in the House of Commons Tuesday as in the terms quoted above, namely, "the principle of association of interests for common purposes."

There is nothing casual about the choice of this phrase, "principle of association of interests for common purposes."

On the contrary it is a carefully worked out expression, as is proved by the fact not hitherto noted that the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Viscount Caldcote, speaking in the House of Lords at the same time about Britain's readiness to lease naval bases to the United States, used an almost identical phrase.

He said: "The principle upon which these agreements were based was the association of our several interests for common purpose."

Placed on Permanent Basis

Thus what has happened is that a formula has now been found and agreed upon both in Washington and London to enable America and Britain not merely to continue to co-operate occasionally as in the past, but to organize and co-operate their activity more consistently whenever and wherever the best interests of both countries are served thereby.

Both the agreement to lease British naval bases in Newfoundland and the West Indies to the United States, and the accord between the United States and Canada for a joint Defense Board, are direct consequences of this underlying establishment of Anglo-American relations on this new "principle of association."

The Christian Science Monitor is able to state that the effects do not end but merely begin with these two important accords. Even more significant developments along similar lines can confidently be expected as mutual necessity for them becomes apparent to the two Governments concerned.

Main Points in Collaboration

But to misinterpret this basic parallelism of policy by saying that Britain is seeking a military alliance with the United States is just as false as to assert that President Roosevelt's request for naval bases meant that America was asking for a naval alliance with Britain.

A correct measure of the collaboration which has now been attained between the Foreign Offices and naval, military, and air organizations of the British Empire and the United States may therefore be briefly summarized as follows:

In a specific sense there is not

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Intimate Message from Washington

Court Decides That Employer Must Pay Back Pay to Workers Who Were Never Hired: Paradox of a Labor Board Case

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The "Waumbec Mills case" just decided in the National Labor Relations Boards favor by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, in a 2-to-1 decision, is one of the most important in the history of the Board.

In the section on "policies and interpretations" in the majority report of the House Committee investigating and condemning by a split vote the Labor Board, it led the list of cases cited. Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee, cited it in an address May 1 before the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This was his interpretation of the events:

"I want to mention one incident which to my mind makes imperative at least the opportunity for the selection of a new board. Some of you have probably heard of the Waumbec Mills case. It is now pending in the Circuit Court of appeals for enforcement by the board. Two men applied for employment with the Waumbec Mills. They were in need of a number of men and there were a large number who applied for employment.

"It so happened that two of these men said that they belonged to a union and there was some conversation about it concerning which there was a good deal of conflict of evidence, but the fact remains that they did not get a job. They were never for one moment on the pay roll of the corporation.

Business Position Outlined

"Two years later, this Board enters an order which, strange as it may seem, ordered that corporation to reinstate these two men who had never been instated in their employment for a minute in their lives. And they didn't stop there. They further said that they had been engaged in an unfair labor practice because they hadn't hired these two men when they first applied for appointment, and so they ordered this company—believe it or not—not only to reinstate the two men who had never been instated, but to pay them back wages ever since the day they applied for a job! And that, ladies and gentlemen, was a unanimous opinion of that board. . . .

"Now, gentlemen, all you have to do if you want to know what is going to happen to this country is just look down that road as far as you can see the light of these two decisions, and see what can happen to business in this country, and see what can happen to the institution of private capital in this country, if this concern can order you to pay from one to ten years' back wages for people that you had never fired—because you didn't hire them!"

Mr. Smith's address attracted wide attention. Unfortunately, the Circuit Court has not seen eye to eye with Mr. Smith. It has upheld the Labor Board in its finding. Now, on Aug. 20, it ordered the Waumbec Mills, of Manchester, N. H., to pay back wages to two men, neither of whom has ever at any time worked for the corporation, and to offer them jobs. An appeal is likely to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The cast is interesting apart from the facts involved, because the Labor Board has been surprising its critics, almost from the start, by winning court cases. It originally surprised the Liberty League lawyers who argued that it was unconstitutional. Its record of success before the Supreme Court is almost unique among government agencies. Mr. Smith is the latest to be surprised.

'Unfavorable' Union Records

Alphonse Chartier and Edward G. Geoffrion, loom repairers and former officials of the Textile Union, applied for work to William Zopfi, superintendent of the Waumbec Mills when the company reopened in 1937. They received a verbal understanding that they would be employed at $31.50 a week. Their looms were shown to them and their work indicated. But they were never called to their jobs. At the Board's hearing, it is charged, Mr. Zopfi testified that the two men were denied employment because he was told they had "unfavorable union records."

The Court has now upheld the Board's finding. "If employers are free to pursue a policy of blacklisting applicants with labor union records, then the other prohibitions of the Labor Act are of little worth," it declares. The company is ordered to give Mr. Chartier $1,600 in back pay, and Mr. Geoffrion $772.75, representing the difference between what they would have received at the mills and what they earned outside since June, 1937.

The importance of the case is evident. By a 2-to-1 vote of the Court, the Board's interpretation of the law in a vital test case is once more supported. Chairman Smith's own committee split 3 to 2 in its denunciation of the Board. It is interesting to recall now that the minority which defended the Board declined to discuss this Waumbec Mills case because it was then pending before the Court.

Richard L. Strout

Definite Action Expected Soon on Sea Base Leases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug 22 — President Roosevelt is preparing to break his silence and take the American public into his confidence on the momentous negotiations that have been proceeding with the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain in relation to vital matters of defense.

The President met this morning with Cabinet officers in charge of defense matters regarding proposals to establish bases on British territories in the Western Hemisphere and, possibly, arrangements allowing Great Britain to have the benefit of overage United States destroyers.

Indications are that the vital matters affecting Anglo-American foreign policy and Western Hemisphere defense are approaching a showdown. President Roosevelt, according to Secretary Stephen Early, hoped to make some announcement shortly after the conference today.

Leaders at Conference

The conference was held with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

Today's conference was a continuation of yesterday's session between these same Cabinet members. It is understood the whole matter was then canvassed, and that today the conclusions were laid before the President. The session appeared to be a climax of negotiations which have gone on between Mr. Roosevelt and the Canadian Prime Minister, and also seem related to the powerful speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill which gave rise to the belief that negotiations for turning over a number of bases to the United States have actually been worked out in detail as well as accepted "in principle." The feeling has grown here that these various developments fit into one pattern and that a co-operative understanding has been worked out between the leaders of the English-speaking peoples.

Scope of Discussions

Few believed Mr. Churchill would have been so plain-spoken in his recommendation of Anglo-American co-operation, and of willingness to transfer Western Hemisphere bases to the United States on 99-year leases if he had not had an advance understanding that the arrangement would be acceptable and that the details could be readily agreed upon, at least by the American Executive.

With an announcement from the White House expected momentarily, speculation increased and encompassed dispatches from London that British officials are now openly talking of a military alliance between the two countries and a pooling of interests and resources. Few could be found here who believed that Mr. Roosevelt would adopt such a far reaching course, which would require Congressional sanction and long legislative debates, and which would almost certainly come to dominate the present presidential campaign. It is believed rather that present discussions deal with the matter of Canadian defense, naval bases and possibly the sale of overage destroyers.

Minister of Character

● Through a long lifetime, he has won and held the respect and friendship of men of every faith. His humanity knows no bounds of creed, and his own life has been the most inspiring sermon he ever preached.

He would see nothing inconsistent in a man's making a religion of his business . . . putting into his daily tasks the finest that is in him. Character isn't something you can wear on Sunday and leave in a bureau drawer on Monday. You achieve character by living up to certain standards so long, you couldn't go back on them any time or anywhere.

That is the basis for our own belief that any product should be made as good as possible, even though that quality might seem higher than is absolutely necessary. Especially is this true of motor oil. For the protection of a costly motor . . . yes, even the safety of the passengers, may depend on the ability of the oil to meet one of those sudden emergencies that affords the real proof of character. Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., Oil City, Pa.

Trust your car to the Oil of CHARACTER!

Oklahoma Holds 12 in $50,000 Each On 'Spy' Charges

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 22 (AP)—An Oklahoma law inspired by a World War anti-draft rebellion has been resurrected for use against 12 persons accused of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government.

The defendants, rounded up by county officers after a broad inquiry into fifth column activity, were held under $50,000 bond each after pleading innocent at arraignments in Justice of the Peace Court.

Assistant County Attorney John Eberle, leader of the inquiry, asserted that Communists had redoubled their activities here and had imported many workers who had "a lot of money to spend."

Oklahoma's Criminal Syndicalism Law, passed in 1919, two years after an uprising against the draft, formed the basis for charges against the defendants. It outlaws the advocacy of revolution.

Göring's Uniform Tops All Others

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP) Hermann Wilhelm Göring has outstripped himself in designing his new Reichsmarshal uniform.

A new picture shows him in a cloud-gray cape and tunic with gold trimmings, as opposed to the usual bluish air uniform.

His cap carries the gold flying eagle of the Air Force on the peak. The chin strap is gold. Around the entire band of the hat is a gold-stiched laurel wreath.

His new baton is made of ivory ornamented at one end with a bas-relief of the Air Force's spread eagle, at the other with the German fighting cross as it appears on tanks and airplanes. The shank of the baton is decorated with alternate gold spread eagles, Iron Crosses, and fighting crosses.

The heavy baton is carried only on extraordinary state occasions. For every day wear Reichsmarshal Göring, long known for his colorful uniforms, will carry a lighter wand about as long as a riding crop with a gold knobbed hilt and a colored, tasseled cord.

Cable Employees Must Face Checkup

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Approximately 30,000 employees of cable and telegraph companies handling international communications are being required to furnish information in regard to their citizenship status and photographs and fingerprint records.

The Federal Communications Commission, which disclosed this, previously had ordered about 100,000 commercial and amateur radio operators to furnish similar information.

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Wonders of Research: Speed Limit Goes Up

Prophecy made that autos will go 400 m. p. h.— Army plane said to fly 450 m. p. m.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The prophecy of John Cobb, holder of the present world's record for land speed, that in a few years mankind will be able to travel 400 miles an hour by automobile, seems incredible to those whose fastest rides consist of "going like 60."

It brings up the question of just how fast mankind can expect to travel on land, sea, and in the air. Each day brings some new improvement that cuts deeper and deeper into the area labeled "impossible" a few years ago. Demands for military planes are giving impetus to speed progress in the air. Reputedly the fastest plane in the clouds is the Curtiss P-40, an Army pursuit plane supposed to be capable of 400 to 450 miles an hour.

The fastest car is the Railton Red Lion clocked at 368.85 miles an hour; the fastest ship "Bluebird II" at 141.74 miles an hour; and the fastest heavy-duty locomotive is the Pennsylvania's new "S1" the largest, most powerful steam locomotive known. It can pull a 14-car passenger train at 100 miles an hour.

Latest of the developments making such speeds possible is the greatly expanded use of tapered roller bearings, a mechanical refinement of which most passengers are hardly aware. In railroading, especially, it means progress, for now freight can move as fast as passenger traffic, something greatly to be desired in the days to come when slow freight handling might form a giant bottleneck to hamper the national emergency program.

Demand for Radium

Swift developments in aviation are establishing a fast-expanding demand for radium. The larger number of luminous dials on aircraft is responsible for the increased use of the metal and war requirements may bring a substantial rise in price, according to Prof. Samuel C. Lind, Dean of Chemistry at the University of Minnesota.

"During the World War there was a maximum of eight dials on the panel board of an airship," he said recently. "Now the average small plane has 12 to 15 luminous dials. Larger craft with three sets of controls will have from 60 to 75 luminous instruments. Also, Army and Navy specifications now require a higher grade material than previously used, which means more radium per gram of paint."

Fortunately it does not seem likely that the supply of radium will diminish in the near future. There seems no reason to think, he said, that expansion of the Canadian industry could not be made to meet the demands of the United States and England.

Meanwhile, the luminous paint industry as a whole does not appear to be growing. Use of luminous paint in the watch and clock industry has leveled off or is diminishing.

Wool From Corn

Wool from the corn field is not impossible, according to L. C. Swallen, chemist of the Corn Products Refining Company. Any farmer's boy knows about corn "silk," but corn wool? That's something else again

Yet according to Mr. Swallen, a pound of zein can be gained from a bushel of corn and zein is a protein with uses in many cases like those of casein derived from cow's milk. It can be made into plastics, waterproof wrappers, quick-drying printer's ink, and into films, and fibers.

Engineers' Aim

One of the main objectives of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers when it meets in Spokane in September is to get to the bottom of problems engineers already are troubled with in the increased tempo of designing and manufacturing materials for national defense purposes.

At each of its 71 local sections in principal industrial areas of the Nation a series of regional meetings will be continued periodically to bring together outstanding engineers and manufacturing executives to discuss engineering phases of the various elements of defense.

Concerning the major problem the Society's Committee on National Defense observes, "As was the case during the first World War, the production of material for defense requires the ability of the engineer in the design of product and tools and in the development of production methods that will be time saving and economical. Modern warfare with its extensive mechanication is essentially a conflict between the productive capacity of nations. This the public needs to understand."

The Fastest of Their Kind

1. Bluebird II skimming over the waters of Lake Coniston, England, at 141.74 miles an hour as Sir Malcolm Campbell recently established a world motorboat record. 2. Said to be the fastest heavy-duty locomotive in the world, this new streamliner is on exhibit at the New York World's Fair. It develops 6,500 horsepower and is capable of pulling a 14-car train at 100 miles an hour. 3. John Cobb's 2,600 horsepower Railton Red Lion is a blurred silver streak as the British speed driver races to a land speed record of 368.85 miles an hour at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah. 4. The new Curtiss P-40 pursuit, reputed to be the fastest plane in the world. Although the United States War Department, which has just placed an order for $13,000,000 worth of these planes as part of the air-defense program, will not reveal their speed, observers believe them capable of 400 to 450 miles an hour.

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Monday evening, Sept. 23, 6:45 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc, (49.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

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Keeping Job and Living Wage Asked for Men Called to Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21—Opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service bill developed in the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor here, after addresses were made by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Thomas J. Lyons, head of the State Federation, who hold the measure is badly drawn and fails to provide the necessary safeguards for workers.

Mr. Green pledged support of organized labor to the national defense program, but declared that labor was opposed to the enactment of compulsory service legislation until the volunteer system of military and naval recruiting had been proved inadequate. Labor, he added, also would oppose efforts to lower union standards during the preparedness drive and was against "any excessive regimentation of labor."

If it became necessary to resort to conscription, Mr. Green continued, guarantees should be given that the conscripts would be used only for home defense and the protection of the Western Hemisphere. Workers, he added, should have assurance of getting their jobs back, and compensation during the training period should be sufficient to maintain adequate living standards. He viewed German aggression in Europe as against Democracy everywhere and voiced the sympathy of organized labor in the United States for Great Britain.

Mr. Lyons considered the Burke-Wadsworth bill made for a system of regimentation "far beyond the country's needs." It would be particularly injurious to labor, he declared. He also pledged organized labor to join in repelling any attacks on the United States and at the same time to protect "labor's gains under the New Deal." He charged that the enemies of labor were seeking to take advantage of the national emergency to destroy these gains. He saw publicity concerning the skilled labor shortage as "dishonest" and "designed to destroy labor standards."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, who flew here to address the convention, urged labor to get together in national unity, declaring that this was the first essential to defense against aggressors. He stressed the peaceful aims of the American people and declared that if war came to the United States, it would be because European dictators forced it. To meet this threat, the American people must prepare speedily for adequate defense, he urged. Labor unity, he said, meant peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York, another speaker, regarded the anti-trust court actions filed against the labor unions by the office of the United States Attorney General as a blow at organized labor, and he recommended that the State Federation sponsor an amendment to the Sherman Act providing that labor unions were not subject to the anti-trust laws.

The question of endorsing President Roosevelt for re-election, upon which there is division in the Federation, was avoided, while leaders continued their efforts to find a compromise between the wish of the majority of the delegates to endorse Mr. Roosevelt and the opposition of the building trades.

Ickes Gives Away Stamp 'Fortune'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday picked out a newspaperman at random and handed him a block of six imperforate, gummed, National Park stamps to scotch stories that he acquired special privileges in acquiring postage stamps like them.

"According to statements made on the floor of the Senate yesterday, you've got $7,500 worth of stamps there," Secretary Ickes told the newsman.

Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, yesterday charged that Secretary Ickes stood to make $187,417.50 on 150 specially-gummed stamps acquired from Mr. Farley.

Details of U. S. Conscription Under Congressional Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Confronted by unparalleled problems of use of money and man power for national defense, Congress continued today to struggle laboriously through untrod ways. Major events were:

1. The Senate, by a vote of 54 to 23, refused, on a point of order, to consider the Josh Lee rider to the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill which would have enabled the President to draft the nation's wealth as well as its man power in the defense program.

2. The House, by a vote of 183 to 144, and dividing along party lines for the first time in the defense program, authorized loans aggregating $500,000,000 through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Western Hemisphere countries to help stabilize their economies and market their products. Republicans solidly and persistently fought the lending program, charging it would aid United States farm and business competitors. It now goes to the Senate. The bill increases RFC's lending power by $1,500,000,000, of which two thirds would aid plant expansion for United States defense.

Tax Jam Continues

3. The tax bottle-neck in the House Ways and Means Committee over provisions of the proposed excess profits tax bill promised to prevent action for another week on this vital matter. Chairman Robert L. Doughton, after a heated, all-day meeting, admitted that the bill would not be ready till next week. Centered in this discussion is the whole question of war-profits. A bi-partisan group demanded changes in the bill in order to avoid making it burdensome to small corporations. Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio declared the bill as it stands would exempt 80 of the largest business firms altogether.

4. In Senate debate on the draft bill Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts charged that Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, had withheld from the public facts regarding voluntary enlistments in the Army. Indications grow here that the compulsory feature of the draft bill will be postponed till after Jan. 1, under the compromise of Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut.

5. Most hopeful and specific defense development was announcement by Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator of $78,500,000 loans for aircraft production, on top of the $92,000,000 loan arranged recently for the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. The money is for plant expansion, new plants and equipment. As explained in yesterday's Monitor, most of these loans, representing the breaking of the log-jam in air orders, are based on anticipated passage of a five-year amortization feature in the excess profits tax bill, now bottled up in the House Ways and Means Committee.

6. Coupled with foregoing developments is the emphasis now being laid on the construction and operation of government-owned plants by private air companies, leased at $1 a year, a system now being considered by three major aviation firms. The Government pays the cost of construction and equipment and awards the manufacturer a fixed annual fee for operation leasing the facilities for $1 a year. Such a system is already in effect with Chrysler for a tank factory, and the du Pont and Hercules Powder Co. for construction of a smokeless powder plant.

Partisan Vote

The intrusion of partisan votes in the House debate on the RFC "hemisphere loan bill" was considered politically significant here. Republicans ridiculed Administration leaders' declarations that the $500,000,000 to be made available to Latin America was a vital contribution to actual defense through the distribution of economic aid over the whole hemisphere. Republicans charged it was a plan to "buy" the friendship of Latin republics, to industrialize them and subsequently cause hardship to United States farmers and industrialists by bringing in their surplus products.

The Democratic majority put through the legislation after attacking Republicans for playing politics. Three Democrats, Eugene Cox of Georgia, Harry D. Coffee of Nebraska and Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio gave notable aid and voted with the Republicans.

Administration forces had support from several Republicans, including Robert Luce of Massachusetts and Fred L. Crawford of Michigan. Mr. Crawford did his best to draw his minority colleagues over to the Administration side, and at times assumed actual leadership in the fight, thereby drawing cheers from the Democrats as he clashed with his Republican friends.

Willkie Drafts Campaign Map In Conferences at New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Looking hearty and freshened from the eight weeks' western sojourn that has carried him 7,200 miles and brought him before 500,000 citizens, Wendell L. Willkie was back in his New York City home today for a weekend of conferences with Republican and anti-Roosevelt Democratic leaders that is expected to determine his campaign calendar.

He plunged into the rapid sequence of the day at his Hotel Commodore headquarters, this conferees including Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., John Hamilton, Samuel F. Pryor, and Sinclair Weeks, of his national campaign management; Lewis W. Douglas, and John W. Hanes, of his Democrats-for-Willkie organiztaion, and Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania, who was a "favorite son" rival of Mr. Willkie for the party's national standard-bearer at the Philadelphia convention in June.

Pennsylvania Pivotal Point

The Republican candidate had luncheon with the Pennsylvania Governor, whose State, with its 36 electoral votes will be a vital campaign area which the Republicans believe must be carried if they are to win the 1940 race.

Mr. Willkie's later-day talk with Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hanes, one-time New Deal Director of the Bureal of Budget and undersecretary of teh Treasury, respectively, was understood to concern Republican strategy to crack the Solid South with a "national unity" party. This would be designed to enable anti-New Deal Democrats to vote for the opposition without balloting under the Republican label.

Present arrangements will keep Mr. Willkie in New York no longer than early next week before he returns to Rushville, Ind., where Mrs. Willkie is looking for a house, since her husband decided to make this town in his home state his campaign base.

Salls Attacks 'Helpful'

This will probably be his only visit here prior to the start of his campaign at Coffeyville, Kan., on Sept. 14. He denied, however, that in setting up headquarters in Indiana he was seeking to remove the Wall Street and Fifth Avenue labels which New Deal spokesmen have sought to attach to his candidacy.

"They haven't said anything yet that wasn't helpful to me," he declared.

Eastern speaking dates thus far made by the Republican nominee will bring him back to New York on Sept. 25 to address the New York State convention at White Plains, directly following a speech in Boston, Mass., now scheduled for Sept. 24. A third platform engagement already made will put him before the National Federation of Women's Clubs in Detroit on Sept. 30.

Among the latest notables to endorse the Willkie candidacy is Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard University.

New Farm Chief 'Tackles' Willkie

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, President Roosevelt's nominee to the post of Secretary of Agriculture, characterized Wendell L. Willkie today as "just a Wall Street boy trying to make good on the farm."

Mr. Wickard, who was appointed Monday to succeed Henry A. Wallace in the Cabinet, was introduced to reporters by Mr. Wallace at the latter's press conference.

Mr. Wickard observed that his farm in Carroll County, Indiana, was only about 40 miles from Mr. Willkie's home town of Elwood, but that he had "never heard much about Willkie as a farmer until recently."

He added, in reply to a question, that he understood all of Mr. Willkie's farms were participating in the AAA program.

Meanwhile, C. B. Tuttle, Vice-President and Treasurer of the S. S. Kresge Company's 700 stores, voluntarily told a special Senate Committee appointed to police this year's elections that he had collected $8,926 for the Willkie campaign from 265 Kresge executives and was certain he had a right to do so.

Afterward, Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa told reporters that there was "no Federal law" prohibiting such activities, but that the Committee probably would suggest some legislation "to prevent undue influence by private employers that is coercive in its effect upon voters."

Mr. Tuttle's testimony resulted from a complaint by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Dakota that Mr. Tuttle's letter soliciting contributions might be part of a nation-wide effort by business leaders to "force employees to contribute to the campaign fund of the Republican Party."

Pigeons Released At California Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—A novel feature was introduced at the Sonoma County Fair by pigeon fanciers when they released one hundred racing homing pigeons from the infield at the fairgrounds. Three times the speedsters circled over the fairgrounds to get their bearings, then headed due south toward Petaluma, a distance of 16 miles. In 15 minutes and 32 seconds the first bird reached the home loft at the Wesley Ott ranch, averaging more than 60 miles an hour. O. F. Goettel, superintendent of the poultry exhibits, states that 1,000 birds will be released next year in a homing flight exhibition. Several of the birds used this year were winners of 1,000-mile races in the Pacific Coast area.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

U. S. Nazi Ban Asked To Stem Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Question: What should the United States do to combat and counteract Nazi propaganda within its borders?

Here are the answers, proposed in San Francisco by Dr. Harwood L. Childs, propaganda investigator and Associate Professor of Political Science at Princeton University and Associate Editor of the Public Opinion Quarterly:

1. Immediately ask recall of all German diplomatic and consular officials and agents in the United States and its possessions.

2. Begin at once a thorough State Department study of German propaganda methods of all types.

3. Immediately register all citizens so that activities of aliens could be easily traced.

4. Establish immediately a Ministry of Propaganda for the purpose of defending American ideals as well as promoting them.

5. Insist that American educators cease being "objective" on "isms" and teach the American system. There cannot be two sides to democracy if teachers believe in democracy.

"We are in the first stages of war with Germany here in the United States," Dr. Childs told the Commonwealth Club. "It is perfectly permissible to ask withdrawal of Nazi diplomatic and consular agents in this country. I know of no step which would do more to cripple Nazi propaganda activities in the United States than this one. It would block their propaganda at its source."

Discussing proposition three that the Government immediately register all citizens, the Princeton propaganda analyst said "we have been very lax in checking up on this population of ours. Law-abiding citizens should have no qualms over such a step, and it would enable us to check up on aliens and subversive elements."

The speaker said that one of this Nation's primary weaknesses was the "antiquated conception of defense of our military leaders." He said that most of the Army and Navy men in the United States today were trained in the pre-World War method of defense and offense. He questioned their up-to-dateness for military tactics of the present day.

Dr. Childs insisted that this Nation's failure to adopt defenses against Nazi propaganda illustrated an antiquated conception of modern war-making by the Nation's military leaders. He said propaganda is one of Adolf Hitler's principal weapons of war.

"If we have ideals to defend by arms," the speaker argued, "I can see no reason why we should not defend them also with propaganda."

The propaganda expert criticized the "clumsy" barring of a recent speech by Herr Hitler on certain West Coast radio stations. Such an act only called attention to the speech, he said. Instead of barring such speeches by Nazi, Fascist, or Communist leaders, Dr. Childs would have an adequate United States propaganda staff prepared at any time to analyze and answer them from the point of American ideals.

Declaring that formal education in the United States is in a "hot spot," Dr. Childs said teachers must build a strong conviction in students that American democracy is workable and practical and worth fighting for. He decried the "confusion" today in many Americans' thinking and said that "we need to fear ourselves more than German bombs or parachutists. We need to fear our own seeming incapacity to think things out clearly."

A real danger to the United States, Dr. Childs said, was a widespread belief that "there is little worth fighting for. Such a suicide state of mind is a real threat to our institutions."

San Jose's Job-Finding Plan Is to Get Nation-Wide Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Co-operative job-finding on a city-wide scale has proved such a success among San Jose's unemployed that plans are now being made to launch a national Job-Finding Week this fall in which chambers of commerce of the Nation will be asked to assist.

Behind the plan is an indefatigable man with an inexhaustible hobby—a hobby which has helped more than 60,000 persons in all sections of the world find that they do have a place, a very good place, in business.

When George Keith, Los Altos acacia packer and former San Francisco auto dealer, "retired" on his ranch he found he couldn't retire from his hobby. His record of helping people find jobs for themselves and others followed him wherever he went. When he heard that neighboring San Jose, a city of 68,000 people, was struggling with an unemployment problem he found himself in the midst of helping to solve it, almost before he knew it. The San Jose Municipal Re-Employment Plan is the result.

What Constitutes Plan

Ingredients of the plan call for:

1. A co-operative organization of a city's unemployed who are willing to work hard six hours a day, five days a week, securing job listings, not for themselves alone but for any member of the "Co-op."

2. Confidence that there are jobs for everyone, based on Mr. Keith's "experience that in any community there are 19 other hidden jobs for each job vacancy which must be hunted out."

3. Meetings once a week with a consultant (in San Jose, Mr. Keith), who instructs the co-operative's members how to approach businessmen and how to seek jobs in a systematic, constructive way.

4. Official backing by an important civic organization such as the Chamber of Commerce, which helps chiefly by providing publicity. For instance, the San Jose Chamber now has on the press a 20,000-word booklet disclosing how its job-finding program was handled at the beginning and what it has accomplished.

The organization is noncommercial. No fees or salaries are paid. No commissions are collected when jobs are found. Mr. Keith refuses to take any form of remuneration for his work, although in the past he has had many offers.

Where the San Jose plan differs from other co-operative job-finding programs, such as "Forty Plus" and the "18 to 30 Associates" which Mr. Keith says are patterned after his instructions, is that it is a municipal plan which deals with all types of persons.

In this City, co-operative members are Mexican laborers and college graduates with high degrees, farm hands and office clerks, household help, store workers, Chinese, and Japanese.

An "unemployed" stenographer handles the office routine for the plan. A former Marine Corps aviator, who had to retire because of a handicap, is the director. His own case is an example of how the plan works. Since taking over the leadership of the group he has found he likes personnel work and is studying to prepare himself for this vocation.

Assisting the Chamber in San Jose are a number of business firms. A clothier furnishes the co-operative offices in return for having the job-seekers mention his name as the donor of their space. A telephone is provided by a local cafe for similar publicity. A taxi firm furnishes business cards and printed forms with its name on the back.

Success From First

The first four days that San Jose tried out Mr. Keith's hobby, 69 persons were placed in jobs, 65 permanent, four part-time. More than 400 job tips were reported.

At least three persons who had reached such a stage of despondency over their unemployment that they had contemplated suicide credit the plan with averting this step.

This inexhaustible hobby started 26 years ago. Mr. Keith's business took him in all countries of the world. He frequently talked to businessmen who told him how much they needed the "right" person for a certain job. When Mr. Keith began coming upon people who did not have a job he began to direct them to these businessmen who needed help. His success at bringing job and job-seeker together gave impetus to the whole project.

Mr. Keith says that besides helping thousands of people individually by mail or direct, he has also helped organize more than 1,000 co-operative groups of job-seekers. The San Jose plan, he says, is the first to operate on a community-wide scale.

Leon Trotsky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 22—Leon Trotsky, who passed on here yesterday, was an international revolutionary who as an adherent of Karl Marx and Communism had been the right-hand man to Nikolai Lenin when the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia in 1917.

As Lenin's most powerful assistant, Mr. Trotsky had been the first Commissar of Foreign Affairs and then War Minister, and it was generally believed that he would succeed Lenin after the latter's passing in 1924. But Joseph Stalin, present head of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, wrested power from him.

They became sworn enemies. Mr. Trotsky was stripped of office and then banished. As a wanderer through many inhospitable countries, he finally found refuge in Mexico, where he had lived since 1937.

Still active as an agitator for a Communist "Fourth International," Mr. Trotsky in exile wrote voluminously, and calling Mr. Stalin and the latter's followers "a gang of unprincipled wreckers"; he declared the Comintern was doomed and charged that he was being hounded by the Russian Secret Police.

Following the fatal attack on Mr. Trotsky here by a man who had posed as an "admirer," Mr. Trotsky's staff reported that his last words had identified the assailant, now in custody of Mexican police, as a Stalin or "Fascist" agent.

Mr. Trotsky, whose real name was Lev Davydovich Bronstein, was a native of the Ukraine, whose father is said to have been a prosperous Jewish farmer. He had embraced Socialism at an early age, and left home. Prior to the World War he had been arrested by the Czarist regime and sent to Siberia. Later, as a fugitive, he met Lenin in Finland. Residing in New York when the Czar abdicated, he immediately sailed to join Lenin in engineering the coup which overthrew the provisional Kerensky Government.

Drought and Politics Stir Up North Dakota Debate

Children send Minnesota farm woman away for vacation, but she is anxious to get back.

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the nineteenth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINOT, North Dakota—A vast, almost level plain stretches for 1153 miles along the northern border of the United States, from Glacier Park in the Rockies to Lake Superior. Throughout eastern Montana and all of North Dakota the land is rather arid, largely treeless, and very thinly populated. Montana, which is larger than Rumania, contains only half a million inhabitants, and North Dakota, not many more.

After one crosses the Red River, which marks the western border of Minnesota, he finds more inviting plains; they are sufficiently watered, covered with trees, dotted with beautiful lakes. Well-cultivated farms centering about small white houses, vast red barns and towering silos add to the beauty of the land. There are extremely rich iron mines, and a few big cities, but Minnesota remains predominantly rural. Most of its farmers are large, light-haired, ruddy-faced, hard-working Scandinavians.

I just met one of them, a woman, in a bus. Her parents were from Norway, so we shall call her Mrs. Ibsen. She was rural and proud of it. She was also very happy. I wondered if she were having a birthday. As we passed a hay field, she exclaimed, "That's what I'm running away from."

"Lying down on the job?" I asked.

"Not exactly, my children sent me away for a rest."

"Are they going to do the haying?"

"Yes."

"Get tired of mother?"

"O, no, they wanted to be good to me. I'll be back after the week-end—right up on the hay stack."

"Is there a whole gang of youngsters?"

"Six; four of our own, a daughter-in-law, and a poor boy who has no home."

"Lots of land?"

Two Farms

"Two farms. I inherited one, when left a widow with five small children. Then I bought another, in spite of the depression. It's paid for and I bought a tractor, which is almost paid for, too."

"Who does the actual farm work?"

"All of us. I am the chief stacker, but the children can stack, too, both the girls and boys."

"Have they gone to school?"

"All finished high school. One daughter is a school teacher. Another had a year in the Minnesota State University; studied music, dancing, literature, and such things."

"Did she like it?"

"She had a wonderful time. I can't see that it did her any good, but it didn't spoil her, either. She can handle a pitchfork, milk a cow or pick blueberries as well as ever."

"Have many of your neighbors lost farms to the banks?"

"None."

"Many deserted farm houses?"

"None."

"Are your neighbors for Hitler?"

"Oh, don't talk about that! They actually fight you if you even mention his name. They detest him. I've learned never to make strong statements about politics and religion."

"Pussyfooter?"

"No, just tactful. Why should I stir people up? It never makes them feel any better."

Mrs. Ibsen loved the meadows, the ripening fields, the well-kept farm buildings, the woods and lakes. She loved work and life and people. She wanted to be friendly and to foster good will. She adored her children and felt pride in her personal achievements. She delighted in Minnesota, as a child in a Christmas tree. After that ride with her I renewed my resolves to be a better American.

Before meeting her I had spent several hours here in Minot, North Dakota's third city with 16,100 inhabitants. It is in the midst of the broad, semi-arid belt, that stretches from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, where crops often fail and farmers are usually discouraged.

On the day I was in Minot a very heavy rain fell and I was confined a while in a gas station. Other people also dropped in for shelter and we had a sort of testimony meeting.

Bill Collector

A "bill collector," originally from Iowa, said, "I'd rather live here than anywhere else."

"Do you prefer this to green and fertile Iowa?" I could not but exclaim.

"Yes," he repeated emphatically, "the nights are cool, the air peps you up. I feel good. It's North Dakota for me!"

"You can't live on air," interposed a big blond farmer of Swedish origin. "We haven't had a good crop for nine years. We're all goin' broke. Land's full of deserted farms. I bet there's not a man here who doesn't know half a dozen farmers who've lost their places."

"My own brother lost his!" said a barber. "Was completely cleaned out!"

"What's he doing now?" I asked.

"On WPA, I reckon, like everybody else," volunteered a young merchant.

"No," corrected the barber. "He rented 1,200 acres from the banks, bought a tractor on time, and has become a big shot."

"What rent does he pay?"

"Half a dollar an acre."

"What if he has no crop?"

"He loses his tractor, but 'tain't his own, anyhow."

"How much is land here worth?" I asked.

"Can't give it away," said the Swede.

"A dozen farmers have told me I could have their farms if I'd just pay the taxes and give them enough money to go to California," volunteered a small, worn man, who looked as though he might be a city commissioner.

"We'd all be starving if it weren't for relief," exclaimed the Swede.

"Eighty per cent of the North Dakotans get money from the Government," asserted the merchant.

"I can't believe that," I interrupted.

"It's true," the others agreed.

"We're all paupers," said the man who looked like a commissioner, "Roosevelt's ruined America."

"That's right," seconded the merchant. "Our backbone's gone. All we need do is hold out our hand for aid. Roosevelt's a city slicker from the East that's corrupted a nation for votes. Willkie is a rugged honest mid-westerner, who'll give us back our self-respect."

"You can't imagine how our people are spoilt," continued the merchant turning to me, "they act like lords of creation. They come into the store, buy something for 20 cents and 'sass' the clerk around if it ain't wrapped up right. Canadians come down, buy $20 worth of stuff and modestly say, 'Will you kindly give me a receipt to show at the border.' When you earn a thing you remain modest, when you get a handout you grow insolent."

"That's right," applauded the man who looked like a commissioner, "the government's ruined North Dakotans by giving 'em things!"

Then the bill collector very quietly asked, "Say, Sam, didn't you get your homestead from the government? Did it ruin you? I believe you even managed to get three quarter sections."

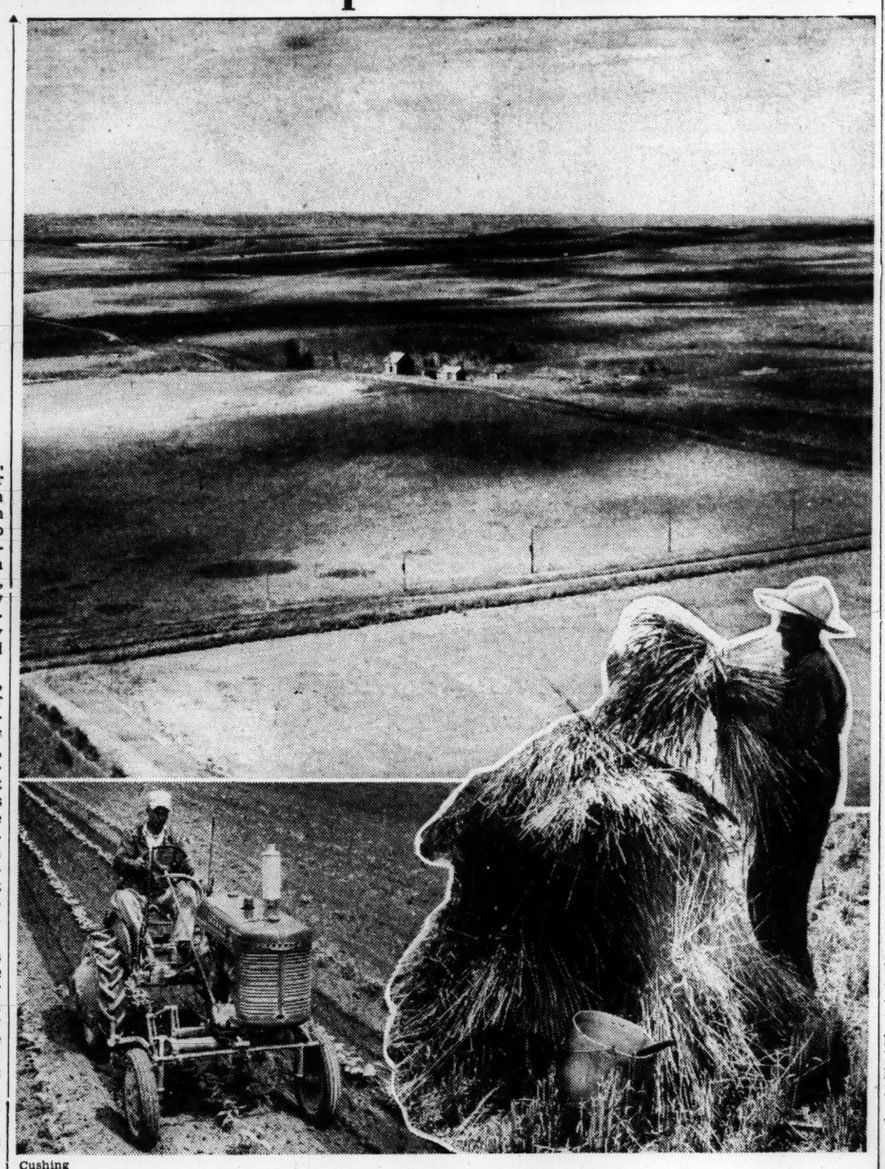
Then a man who looked like the fiery preacher of a poor congregation said, "Do you want the people to starve? Half my neighborhood's destitute. Only trouble is, the New Deal didn't go far enough. The Townsend plan'll save us."

After that the bill collector said, "I'm for WPA, and against it. You all know widow Sorenson. Raised six children with her sewing and all have good jobs. They made her manager of the WPA sewing room at $75 a month. She ran it fine and helped a lot of needy women earn something. Then a supervisor who got $250, though married to a well-fixed lawyer, came out to criticize Mrs. Sorenson. After that a still bigger supervisor getting $300 a month, though married to a rich contractor, came out to boss some more. That $300 woman, who couldn't sew on a button, was telling our $75 expert how to run the job. That's what's corrupting and not helping poor people."

The train stopped and our meeting ended. But I saw many more North Dakotans.

They seem to have lost their rapture. North Dakota farmers once had splendid reform plans: they launched a notable co-operative movement, and even built a splendid State mill. They had a bright vision. It seems to have grown dim. The manager of the State Mill seemed to me to be ashamed of his enterprise. Three small groups of crusaders, yes, four are left. One group wishes to keep the jobs it holds; a second, wants to get jobs others hold; a third, that pays the taxes, wants to reduce them; a fourth despairing of New Deals here, proclaims a speedy apocalypse.

After a decade of drought, what group would you be in?



Cushing

Dakotans Are Economic Heroes

North Dakota is flat, but men and machines in the past have made, and can in the future, make farms blossom in the face of drought and dust.

Mayor Warns N. Y. Newsdealers To Ban Sensational Magazines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Thirty-nine magazine dealers now have before them an ultimatum delivered by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, warning them that if salacious magazines were not taken off the news stands through their voluntary co-operation, he would use his legal powers to halt the circulation of such publications in the city.

Standing before a panel covered by 22 lurid magazine covers, mostly sensational detective and horror fiction, the Mayor told the dealers in no uncertain tones at the World's Fair City Hall that he was determined to check the juvenile delinquency which he said stemmed from the reading of sensational magazines by children.

"This decision is the result of a most painskating study and survey with Justice Stephen S. Jackson, of the Children's Court," the Mayor said. "Not until after minute and detailed study showing the effects of this reading upon youth did I take action. There is no remote suggestion of censorship here. The constitutional provisions for a free press are not applicable to plain filth and smut."

Max D. Steuer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, N. H., Aug. 22—Max D. Steuer, who passed on here yesterday, was best known as a highly successful criminal lawyer, although he had a wide civil practice.

Born in Austria, he had come in steerage to New York as a boy, and worked his way through Columbia Law School as a mail clerk, while contributing to the support of his family.

Mr. Steuer's reputation as a legal expert gained him high fees from clients who were defendants in many kinds of cases, and his income was reported to be $1,000,000 a year for many years.

For his court-room technique, many observers have ranked Mr. Steuer with Rufus Choate, Delphin M. Delmas, John B. Stanchfield, and William J. Fallon.

One of his most famous cases—in which he served without fee—was the investigation of the Bank of the United States which had failed in 1930, with $443,000,000 in deposits. He acted in the dual capacity as assistant district attorney of New York, and assistant attorney general of New York State.

Townsend Settles Taxes

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age pension leader, has settled his tax differences with the Government "for less" than the sum demanded, his lawyer, Scott McReynolds, said after filing of a lien for $20,412 against Dr. Townsend was disclosed.

Young Folks of Past Decade Beg for Chance in Job Upturn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The need for intensive efforts to provide jobs, educational opportunities and encouragement for youth is stressed in a report on "The Youth of New York City," issued by the Research Bureau of the Welfare Council of New York. It holds that thousands of young persons here who came to maturity during the depression are in danger of becoming unemployables.

These young men and women, who never found jobs and are now being passed over in favor of more recent applicants, face the dilemma of being "unable to get experience without work and unable to get work without experience," the Council declares.

Whether the remedy be an industrial upturn which shall reemploy millions, or a more sympathetic attitude on the part of employers, or a further extension of Government youth assistance, the report does not indicate. It points out, however, that such near-unemployables are without the stimulus to seek further training or reviving lost skills.

The survey, based upon Works Progress Administration interviews with approximately 10,000 persons, or 1 per cent of the total youth of the City, between the ages of 16 and 25, was originally carried out in 1935. Nevertheless, the Research Bureau findings are taken to apply generally to the years 1935-'40.

The prevailing unemployment of the decade, the study notes, has fallen most heavily upon youth. With more schooling than its fathers, the New York youth of the 1930's has been less able than any previous generation to make use of that education. Many young persons, when questioned, were bitter that their occupations were what they considered unworthy of their training and abilities.

Many hundreds believed their plans or prospects had been wrecked rather than merely postponed. Thirty-two per cent of the young men of 21 or over answered in the affirmative when asked if the depression had interfered with their marrying. The demoralization brought by unemployment was further stressed by the report in discussing recreation among youth.

"In spite of all that New York City has to offer—its incomparable cultural advantages, its expanding and improving public recreation program—its young people, especially after they leave school, spend their leisure largely in the narrow routine of reading newspapers and magazines, radio listening and going to the movies," the report says. "Few have opportunity to engage in sports. Almost none have any hobbies or recreational skills."

GRISTEDE'S "BON VOYAGE" SHOP SPECIAL!

To please your hostess this weekend — stop on the way to the train and pick up a gift of Charles & Co. Candy or a basket of exciting hors d'oeuvres. From $3.50 to $10.

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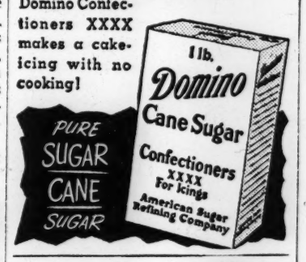
Domino Confectioners XXXX makes a cake-icing with no cooking!



● One spoiled jar of preserves pays for 4 dozen Good Luck Jar Rubbers. Widest sealing surface of any jar ring. *Safe!* Only 10c a dozen, 3 dozen for 25c. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

HOME CANNERS' TEXT-BOOK 10c

Get our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels. Send today.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street
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GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers

I'M A FUGITIVE FROM A HOT STOVE!

● "With Mueller's Macaroni ready to help me prepare grand meals quickly and easily, I don't have to spend glorious Summer days slaving over a hot stove."

Mueller's cooks firm yet tender in *only 9 minutes* — perfect for **Macaroni and Cheese Casseroles** so popular with the whole family. *(See Recipe No. 1 on Mueller's package.)* Delicious and hearty enough to satisfy hungry males, yet easily digested by the youngest members of the family. Buy a good supply of Mueller's today!

The Marmalade men like—not too sweet—but with a zestful true orange flavor.
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Dine today where Food is Good

—at restaurants featured in The Christian Science Monitor.

FIVE STAR CANDY VALUES

CANDY

Loft

Makes Over 700 Different Kinds of Candy ...to Suit Every Taste

Loft makes more than 10,000,000 lbs. of delicious candy each year ...making but one profit on over 98 separate candy making operations...Loft passes these savings on to you:—*Result*—finest quality candies at the lowest possible prices.

Home Made Style SPRINKLE STICKS
Crunchy thin sticks dipped in rich chocolate . . . then showered with freshly chopped nuts or chocolate sprinkles.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 21¢ 8 ounces Regularly 29¢

Spiced Operas & GUM STRINGS
The very last word in fancy gum drop novelties . . . they are small in size but tremendous in flavor.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 21¢ LB. Regularly 29¢

Double Dipped CHOCOLATES
An assortment of delightful centers . . . dipped twice . . . not just once in rich chocolate.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 29¢ LB. Regularly 39¢

Pecan MALLOWS
Fluffy marshmallow centers . . . dipped in rich caramel . . . then rolled in freshly shelled pecans.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 34¢ 10 oz. Regularly 39¢

Milk Chocolate COVERED CHERRIES
Ruby red . . . hand pitted cherries . . . dipped in fondant cream . . . then coated with Milk Chocolate.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 39¢ LB. Regularly 49¢

Evangeline FRUITS & NUTS
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 59¢ LB. Regularly 79¢
2 Pounds $1.18—Reg. $1.58

Special JORDAN ALMONDS
Big crunchy almonds . . . freshly shelled . . . then coated with a delicate jacket of sugar in flavors.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 27¢ LB. Regularly 34¢

Enjoy Loft ICE CREAM
"Take some home... tonight"
SPECIAL 19¢ Regularly 25¢
Factory Packed PINTS

"That is why you can pay more...but you cannot buy better candy."

FIVE STAR CANDY VALUES

Nazi Land Guns Shell British Ships at Sea

By the Associated Press

Powerful German shore batteries on the French coast, firing from a range of more than 20 miles, shelled a mile-long British convoy in the Straits of Dover today.

Small merchant ships in the convoy, escorted by warships, were hugging the English cliffs when a battery of four guns on the distant shore, near Boulogne, suddenly opened fire.

Shells burst near the vessels, with the Nazi gunners apparently getting their range directions from a high-flying observation plane, but most of the missles fell into the sea.

British warships laid down a smokescreen to aid the escape, and the convoy passed through the Strait without an apparent casualty.

Long-range German guns previously have shelled English coast towns, but today's episode was believed to be the first time they have directed their fire against shipping.

Poor Flying Weather

Nazi warplanes continued the air siege of England in scattered, small-scale attacks, but bad flying weather again hampered the operations. Fishermen reported three Nazi planes assaulted a British convoy off the northeast English coast, dropping salvos of bombs without apparent success. Royal Air Force Spitfires chased the raiders out to sea.

The German High Command said Nazi fliers attacked 15 British airports and numerous industrial plants, ports and rail facilities in widespread sorties yesterday.

German military observers cited airplane attacks on shipping west of Ireland as demonstratnig the extent of Nazi blockade of Great Britain and said that the United States Army transport American Legion, bound from Finland with American and other war refugees, got through new mine fields only by "fool's luck."

Minor Air Activity

Air activity over Britain last night was minor; Germans continued to attribute the letup in raids to unfavorable flying weather.

Some fatalities were caused late yesterday by bombing raids on southeastern and southwestern towns in England. In one southeast town, a huge explosive which one observer described as an aerial torpedo destroyed a row of eight houses, burying their occupants in splintered wreckage. Observers said such a torpedo, used for attacks on ships, might have been jettisoned to lighten the load of the plane so that it could reach its base.

British Report

By the Associated Press

The British Air Ministry announced that British planes had bombed two enemy destroyers in the North Sea and damaged one.

An unsuccessful German aerial torpedo attack on a steamer in the Irish Sea was reported by its crew today from Belfast. They said a German plane launched two torpedoes.

The British collier Prestatyn Rose arrived in Dublin 16 hours after being engaged in a combat with three German bombing planes in the Irish Sea.

The crew said more than 50 bombs dropped. None took effect, but the 1,151-ton ship was damaged by machine-gun fire.

The attack, said the men of the Prestatyn Rose, occurred off Tuskar Rock at the entrance to the Irish Sea. Three aerial torpedoes were launched at the ship, they added —one of which passed directly underneath it.

The Captain and First Officer stood on the bridge pouring rifle fire at the bombers while the crew of 13 manned the action stations.

Two passengers and two crewmen were killed today when the Danish motorship Q No. 2 struck a mine off the east coast of Jutland. Seven persons were rescued.

Nazi Air Claims

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—The German High Command said today that 15 airports and numerous industrial plants, as well as port and rail facilities, were attacked yesterday by German planes.

The communiqué said bomb hits were observed on industrial plants at Skegness, Great Yarmouth, Coventry, and Bournemouth, as well as on the port facilities of Bridlington.

It also claimed that German fliers bombed a ship in the yards at Southampton, and another in a convoy on the east coast of England.

It said an airplane factory southeast of London and an armament factory near Brighton were bombed.

The communiqué acknowledged that British airmen had raided north Germany, but insisted they caused only minor damage. The British lost seven planes yesterday, the High Command said, while the Germans lost six.

German air activity over Britain up to noon today was limited to the customary armed reconnaissance flights, informed sources said.

Naval Losses

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—The sinking of a British submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean, torpedoing of a British destroyer and air attacks on a squadron of British cruisers in which two were reported damaged were announced by the Italian High Command today.

The sinking of the British submarine was credited to an Italian torpedo boat, while an Italian submarine was said to have torpedoed the British destroyer.

The communiqué did not say whether the destroyer was sunk.

Air raiders who bombed Gibraltar early yesterday were identified as Italian in today's communiqué. It said one of the attacking planes was lost.

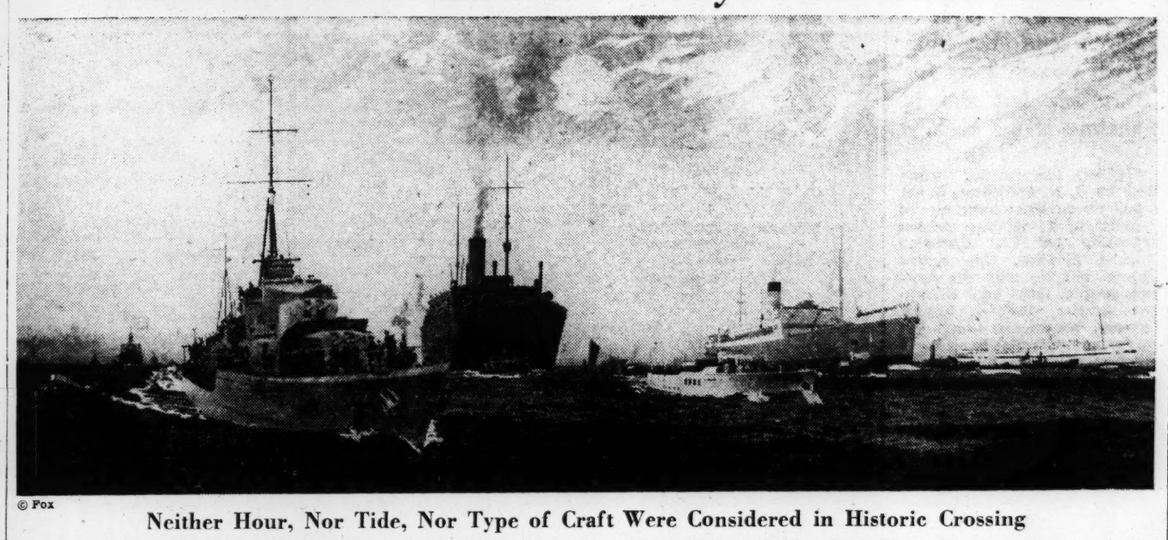
Blow at Italy

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 22 (AP)—British warplanes have scored hits on the port and airdrome at Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, and on buildings at the nearby town of Merca, the Royal Air Force announced today.

It also reported hits on the Italian naval oil tanks and a jetty at Tobruk, Italian coastal base in Libya near the Egyptian frontier.

South African and Rhodesian squadrons made the Somaliland raids.

Withdrawal From Dunkirk Portrayed for World's Fair



© Fox

Neither Hour, Nor Tide, Nor Type of Craft Were Considered in Historic Crossing

Mr. Charles Peers, R. O. L., painted this picture dealing with the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk, France, for the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. Ships of many types were used to carry the British—and French—soldiers across the English Channel after the battle in Flanders. Tugs and lesser craft achieved equal standing with warships when it came to reaching Dunkirk and taking the troops on board for the trip to the English coast.

Egypt to Fight If Attacked; Mobile Division at Frontier

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (AP)—War Minister Keissy Pasha disclosed today than an Egyptian mobile division already has taken up strategic positions to resist any invasion, presumably from Libya in the west, where large Italian troop concentrations have been reported.

"We will not attack," he said, "but if we are attacked we will fight alongside our ally, Britain, for the protection of our country."

His statement reflected Egypt's determination to keep out of war unless it should be invaded or attacked—a decision which leaves its entry into the conflict on its continued neutrality squarely up to Italy.

Warning on Hitler Move

The Government headed by Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha, after weathering a torrent of demands for entering the war alongside the British, made it clear that the nation will not do so unless its territory or army is attacked.

The British, meanwhile, were warned by Lieut-Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander of Britain's middle Eastern forces, who said that Adolf Hitler, finding his way to invasion of Britain blocked, may, like Napoeon, "turn east in search of easier success."

"We've had a long period of watching and waiting out here," he said in a radiocast yesterday to Britain, "and some of you have grown weary of it. But I can assure you that the importance of our position is fully realized."

Egypt's Premier, after a five-day debate on Egyptian war policy in the crowded Chamber of Deputies, declared Egypt "harbors no ill feeling toward any nation" and only direct attack could swerve it from determination to avoid war.

War Only If Attacked

The Premier's statement was given after Ahmed Maher Pasha, President of the Chamber, and other political leaders had demanded immedate entry into the war to protect the country's territorial integrity in the face of continued massing of Italian troops at Bardia, Libya, some 30 miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Egypt's attitude, first adopted by the previous regime of Aly Maher Pasha, now appears definitely fixed: to keep out of war unless it is attacked directly, meanwhile giving the British full use of naval and military bases and communication systems with which to wage war on Italy, in accordance with its defensive treaty with Britain.

Ahmed Maher Pasha, citing recent Italian bombings of Alexandria and several Egyptian towns, had been waging a campaign for several weeks that actual participation at the side of Britain would mean a speedier end to the war.

Defense for Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Aug. 22 (AP)—Canadian and Newfoundland officials have reached "general agreement on all points" covering defense of Newfoundland, with special regard to this vast island's position in the "first line of defense of the North American Hemisphere."

This phrase from a statement issued at the conclusion of a conference last night was regarded by some observers as significant in connection with possible United States acquisition of naval and air bases in Newfoundland.

The statement said that details would be handled by "continuous discussions" between Canadian and Newfoundland Government representatives.

It was understood that Canada has undertaken full responsibility for the defense of Newfoundland with the agreement of Newfoundland officials. A defense confederation actually has been in operation since Canadian land and air forces arrived here to defend Newfoundland.

The Canadian delegation, headed by the Associate Defense Minister, C. G. Power, planned to return to Nova Scotia today.

While the communiqué issued after the conference made no mention of the United States, it was indicated here that if the United States does contract with the British Government for a newfoundland base, such an arrangement would be welcome.

It was believed here that the question of United States participation in Newfoundland's defense was discussed during the conference, though to what extent was a matter of conjecture.

It was authoritatively stated that the United States had as yet made no proposals to the Newfoundland Government.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22 (AP)—The setting up of a joint Defense Board by the Canadian and American Governments involves nothing which necessitates a special early reconvening of Parliament, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King stated last night.

Unless something turns up, he said, Parliament will not meet before Nov. 5, the date to which it adjourned two weeks ago.

Bermuda Notice

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 22 (AP) — The Colonial Secretary announced yesterday, after a two-day secret session of the House of Assembly, that "a very important" Government announcement requiring a special edition of the Government newspaper would be issued shortly.

Only the most vital notices are so treated, the last such occasion having been the issuance of a proclamation at the outbreak of the war.

[There has been some speculation that Bermuda might be among the British Western Hemisphere areas leased to the United States for defense purposes.]

Blockade of Britain Extended by Axis

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Rome radio said that the blockade against England, encompasses not only British possessions in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Gulf of Aden, but also the coasts of British Colonies in South Africa.

The radio said the entire coast from Somaliland on the northeast, down to the border of Portuguese Angola on the west, was in the blockade zone.

The restricted area, it said, also takes in Portuguese East Africa and the coast of the Union of South Africa, including the mandate territory of former German Southwest Africa.

Italy's Supplies

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Authoritative London sources said today that Italy's oil supplies might become acutely short after 12 months of war and that shortages were already apparent in the Italian stocks of raw materials.

These sources, basing their opinion on "latest information" on the Italian economic situation, expressed the belief that Italy has planned only to meet the needs of a short war.

They said that the Italian wheat harvest was estimated at 1,000,000 tons below the 8,000,000 hoped for this year.

There also are indications, they asserted, that Italy is so short of fats that it is competing with its ally, Germany, for purchase of oils and seeds in the Balkans.

Soviet Grain Crop 62 P. C. Gleaned

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP) —Sixty-two per cent of Soviet Russia's grain crop already has been gathered, statistics published yesterday disclosed.

The Government newspaper Izvestia praised its quality and the acceleration of harvest schedules, but urged better organization of the delivery of grain to the state by collective farms.

The Supreme Court of Crimea gave a capital sentence to V. N. Rys, manager of the state grain elevator at Kurman—one of the largest in the Crimea—on charges of falsifying his records and selling grain for his private profit.

Soviet Gold Rush Aided by Prizes

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—A Soviet gold rush open to all citizens was encouraged yesterday by the People's Commissariat of Nonferrous Metallurgy.

It offered prizes of 3,000 to 200,000 rubles (nominally $600 to $40,000) for the discovery of gold or platinum fields and a share in the exploitation of mines.

Rich deposits already have been found in Eastern and Southern Siberia and in Southern Kazakstan, it was announced.

Nazi Magazine Uses Potato-Vine Paper

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 22

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's fortnightly magazine Vierjahresplan (Four Year Plan) appears currently on paper made from potato vines.

Germans hail the development as a noteworthy industrial achievement and predict potato vine cellulose soon will be used for manufacture of yarns and a great variety of fabrics.

Eire in Quandary Over Nazi Request For Ship Reports

DUBLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—Caught between two fires, the Government of Eire (Southern Ireland) found embarrassment today in a German request for notification of Irish ship movements to prevent leakage in the Nazi-proclaimed "total blockade" of Britain.

A source close to the Government declared:

"We are in a peculiar position. If we notify Germany of the movement of our ships, we tacitly tell them at the same time that all other ships moving in our waters are definitely not ours.

"Great Britain then could well accuse us of indirectly informing Axis powers that shipping other than what we reported were not neutral vessels."

(Unlike Northern Ireland, which belongs to Britain, the Republic of Eire has taken a stand of strict neutrality in the war.)

DUBLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—Matthew Tuite was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment yesterday for possession of a Thompson sub-machine gun, 53,487 cartridges, and 213 grenade cases, and for receiving 453,000 rounds of ammunition from the magazine of a fort.

Germans Gloat Over Somaliland, Ridicule Churchill

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—Germans are gibing at Britain for the loss of Somaliland to Italy and characterized Prime Minister Churchill's latest war accounting to Parliament as "the balance sheet of a bankrupt firm."

The German press and radio applauded the Italian conquest of British Somaliland, completed with the occupation of Berbera, the capital.

Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, emphasized it was "the first time in centuries that England has lost a colony."

Mr. Churchill's reference to the successful withdrawal of British forces from Somaliland in his report to the House of Commons yesterday drew scornful comment.

The German radio declared the Prime Minister's explanation that defense of the territory was made difficult by lack of military aid from French Somaliland was a display of "poor sportsmanship toward a defeated ally."

Diomede Reports Called Unfounded

ALAMEDA, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP) —Reports that Russia had fortified Big Diomede Island, in the Bering Sea off Alaska, were discredited by Commander Harold G. Bradbury of the Coast Guard cutter Shoshone, just back from a patrol cruise of Alaskan waters.

"So far as I was able to see, there is no foundation whatsoever to rumors that Big Diomede is being fortified as an air and naval base by the Russians," Commander Bradbury said.

"I can't understand why any power would undertake to fortify a place so unstrategically located. All I saw on the island was a barn-like frame buiding, perhaps constructed to house a boat or two."

Big Diomede, Russian-owned, lies just a few miles west of American-owned Little Diomede Island.

Commander Bradbury said Big Diomede and its beach are "completely covered with boulders" and that it would be "almost impossible to level the island, let alone to construct a base."

Red Chiefs Seized In Norway by Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Norwegian Telegraph Bureau here reported today that Communist Party leaders in Norway were arrested by German police in a series of raids starting Aug. 16.

The Bureau said Egede Nissen, President; Emil Loevzien, Secretary, and Henry W. Kristiansen, Chief Editor of the Arbeideren, were in the group seized.

Christian Hiet, manager of the Soviet Travel Bureau, also was arrested and the office closed, the Bureau said.

France's 'Tree of Liberty' Felled in Nazi Ceremony

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—France's "tree of liberty" in the Alsatian town of Zabern was chopped down today amid cries of "Sieg Heil" to Reichsführer Hitler and the roll of drums.

The French planted the tree in 1918 when Alsace was regained.

Nazi Leader Wilde told the group of Hitler youth and other participating Nazi organizations:

"This tree was planted as a symbol of freedom—freedom as understood by the French. For Germany this tree is symbol of slavery and oppression. Now the tree must fall and the roots be torn out because everything foreign must be torn out of the homeland."

Purge in Alsace

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 22 (AP) —German authorities in Alsace and Lorraine were reported today to have completed removal of all State employees—from provincial officials to common laborers—not of pure Alsatian or Lorraine origin.

The last group of such State employees left the two Provinces yesterday on German order, according to advices reaching Switzerland, for other parts of German-occupied France, or for the zone governed from Vichy.

They were permitted to take 50 pounds of baggage and 5,000 French francs, or 250 marks (nominally about $100), with them. All their other property was confiscated by the State.

Their jobs had been filled since July 15 by German appointees, or men hired by the Germans, including many Alsatians who moved to Germany after the Provinces were taken back by France in the World War settlement.

So far as civil organization is concerned, Alsace already is joined to Baden and Lorraine to the Saar in the German Reich.

In contrast to the reported disorganization of communications in the area of France not occupied by the Germans and in many parts of the occupied zone, almost all railroads in Alsace and Lorraine are running. War damages to the rail lines have been repaired at least temporarily by German engineers and French labor battalions.

Although food is not plentiful in the two Provinces, it is termed sufficient for needs of the present population, which is still a fraction of normal. Supplies have been brought from other districts of the occupied zone and some from Baden.

German industrialists from many parts of the Reich have been installed in the manufacturing towns of Strasbourg and Mulhouse, where many industries again are functioning. Their total output goes to Germany, which provided raw materials when Alsatian stocks were found to be exhausted.

Thousands of Alsatian and Lorraine farmers are being repatriated from the unoccupied zone, but the process is slow.

German reconstruction experts have made sanitary installations, and engineers have removed dud shells and bombs from the fields.

The cities still are underpopulated, and any acute labor shortages in manufacturing districts are being made up in part by transferring factory workers from Germany.

French Wheat Price Equivalent of $1 To $1.32 a Bushel

VICHY, France, Aug. 22 (AP)— The French Government fixed the price for wheat from the 1940 crop today at 214 francs a quintal.

[At pre-armistice rates of exchange, this would be $1 to $1.32 a bushel. There are no dealings in the franc now.]

The price applies to all of France not under Nazi occupation.

The Government set an additional charge of two francs a quintal a month for storage and other expenses, and agreed to advance funds necessary for these expenses to farmers during 1940 and 1941.

This move was one in a series designed to prevent speculation in sorely-needed products this coming winter when an acute shortage of many materials is expected.

Ex-French Minister Faces Court Martial

VICHY, France, Aug. 22 (AP)— The French press reported today former Education Minister Jean Zay was held at Clermont-Ferrand on a charge of desertion from the Army and would be court martialed.

M. Zay was one of 26 former Government ministers and members of the Chamber of Deputies who went to North Africa late in June shortly before the French-German armistice was signed. Marseille dispatches several days ago reported M. Zay's arrival there under police escort from Rabat, French Morocco.

A Clermont-Ferrand dispatch today said M. Zay was arrested at Rabat on order of military authorities. He was an officer in the Army during the war, and it is alleged he went to Africa without permission while the Army still was mobilized.

Rival Air Losses Listed at Vichy

VICHY, France, Aug. 22 (AP)— The Air Ministry said yesterday the French Air Force had lost 306 planes and destroyed 982 German craft in the month ending June 10—less than two weeks before the signing of the armistice.

The French Air Force losses in men were put at 589—or "29 per cent of the fighting effectives." The German Air Force was estimated to have had a five-to-one numerical superiority.

Masaryk Wants No Relaxing Of British Blockade

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, said yesterday the British blockade should be sternly carried out against Germany despite the suffering of Europe's conquered peoples.

"It is not easy for me to say this," declared the Foreign Minister, speaking as an unofficial visitor in the United States.

"My own people are among those who may suffer. But to discontinue the blockade at this point would certainly be difficult to explain to the British, who are standing with their backs to the wall, fighting for the survival of civilization."

Mr. Masaryk, former Czechoslovakian Minister to London, said he believed no famine problem could arise in the conquered states if food stocks found there at the time of occupation were restored by the Nazis.

Discussing proposals by American groups for opening the blockade to feed conquered civilians, the diplomat said:

"It would take enormous persuasion to convince me that an agreement now on the neutral distribution of material which the Reich sorely needs for her own war machine would be faithfully executed."

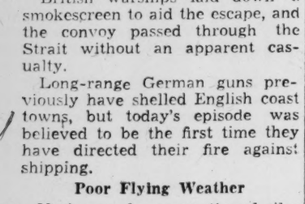
Dr. Counts Renamed Head of Teachers

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)— Dr. George Counts of Teachers College, Columbia University, was re-elected President of the American Federation of Teachers today.

His victory over John J. De Boer of the Chicago State Normal School by a vote of 408 to 238 was disclosed by the union's elections committee, which conducted the election last night in connection with the organization's twenty-fourth annual convention.

The delegates were split into rival factions behind the two presidential candidates.

Successful candidates for vice-presidents, all listed on the slate headed by Dr. Counts, included Stanton Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John D. Connors, New Bedford, Mass.; Charles M. Etheridge, Augusta, Ga.



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Antipodes Tighten Belts In 'Save-to-Win' Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A third cut in the gasoline ration of New Zealanders, imposed by Minister of Supply Daniel G. Sullivan to converse national resources for war needs has again brought home to Antipodeans that they are fighting a battle in which every dollar counts.

The latest government cut in the automobile gasoline ration card means owners of heavy cars will now get eight gallons monthly. Lighter autos get as little as four gallons a month, if they are the British kiddicar type which is popular here. Coincidentally the Government is cutting all road transport services, turning traffic over to the State-owned railroads. Private car owners are told their motoring should not exceed an average of five miles a day.

In Australia major oil corporations are evolving a scheme to recover and re-refine used motor oils at an estimated saving of more than £300,000 a year. It is estimated around 10,000,000 gallons of lubricants are used by the automobiles which the scheme aims to cover, and that 5,000,000 gallons are thrown away after use. The oil industry figures it can recover about 25 per cent of this total by filtration and treatment plants located in State capitals.

Whether the rest of the oil can be collected economically from country districts is yet unknown. In the next year it is hoped 800,000 gallons of oil will be collected under the plan.

"Wealth From Junk"

In New Zealand there is a "wealth from junk" drive now permanently under way. Scrap metal paper, glass, all the oddments which are usually tossed aside, are being collected, taken to sorting stations, and then classified. Aid of junk dealers has been sought to help make this drive a success. Metal is especially precious. The wreck of the Port Bowen, 8,000-ton British freighter which nosed her way ashore near Wanganui a year ago, has been bought by the Government to be used in the building of tanks.

Both dominions are now growing linen flax for Britain to help replace the supplies lost when Germany invaded the Low Countries. But in many other fields they are attempting to raise commodities which are now in short supply here.

Australia expects to save £5,000,000 a year from a rationing scheme for newsprint, enforced on all journals in the country from July 1. This scheme is expected to cut national consumption by 54,000 tons a year and will reduce the size of papers by up to 35 per cent for those which exceed 72 pages weekly.

Saving Foreign Exchange

Even before these things were done both countries were cutting importations from countries outside the sterling group in order to save foreign exchange. Automobiles and gasoline were early singled out by Government leaders for sacrifice. New Zealand three times cut gasoline rations and imposed a virtually complete ban on imports of American automobiles. Australia was slower to ration gasoline, but did so finally at the request of Britain. Coincidentally the Government planned a 30 per cent cut in American automobiles.

Attention has since been extended to sugar. New Zealand's consumption of this is 115 pounds a person yearly, one of the largest in the world. Minister of Supply Sullivan told the country this was extravagant in wartime and must be cut voluntarily, else he would do it for the Nation.

But carefully as the Antipodean lands proceed they still face major problems. The chief of these is raised by the fact that they are unable to gain relief by stepping up exports because there is nowhere to send them. In fact, it is uncertain that exports can be maintained even at present levels. So while there is an apparent benefit to the Dominions in the fact that an assured market at fixed prices, realities are quite different.

Much of the imports of both countries come from Britain, and there is apparent a steady upward march of prices for commodities from that country. In consequence exports from Australia and New Zealand buy less and less, while Britain obtains the imports she needs from these countries more cheaply. It is true the bulk purchase arrangements made between the British and Antipodean Governments included precautions against just this state of affairs. But the agreement does not operate until British price indices move up a long way, and moreover it does not cover all commodities.

Thus the Antipodeans are being compelled to exercise economy not merely to aid Britain, as they often proclaim, but to help themselves.

Nazis Limit Visas in France

VICHY, France, Aug. 22 (AP)—Americans for the past week have found it practically impossible to get a permit to leave the German-occupied section of France, according to reports reaching Vichy today.

It is understood, however, diplomats can get through, and American Chargé d'Affaires Robert D. Murphy and Military Attaché Col. Horace H. Fuller left Vichy by automobile today for Paris on their way to the United States.

With United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt already in the United States, the Embassy at Vichy now is left in the care of First Secretary H. Freeman Matthews. Maj. Robert A. Schow remains as Military Attaché, and Commander Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter is staying as Naval Attaché.

The staff of Embassy officers and clerks in Paris is to be reduced shortly with a number departing on leaves or for new assignments. First Secretary Maynard Barnes remains in charge looking after the affairs of several hundred Americans.

Colonel Fuller, who definitely is transferred from France, and Mr. Murphy, who is on a leave, expect to proceed to Lisbon from Paris.

Whittling Posts Save Park Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Carving logs, which look like old-fashioned hitching posts, have been installed in the North Central Region of the United States Forest Service, so that visitors may satisfy that ancient urge to carve their names in public places. Thanks to the innovation, trees and picnic-shelter lodges are spared, while the logs collect as many initials as a camp register collects names.

Take the log at Mamekagon Lake picnic grounds near here: it is peeled red pine, lending itself to the rustic art with less resistance than does the tough bark of the standing tree. Some logs require the whittler to stand, but some are low enough for the carver to "just set."

"There is a noticeable decline in the mutilation of both trees and structures," reports Margaret March-Mount, Forest Service executive, "which seems to indicate that the custom is not so much a matter of vandalism as the desire to 'whittle.'"

'Skua' Is Correct For British Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Aug. 22

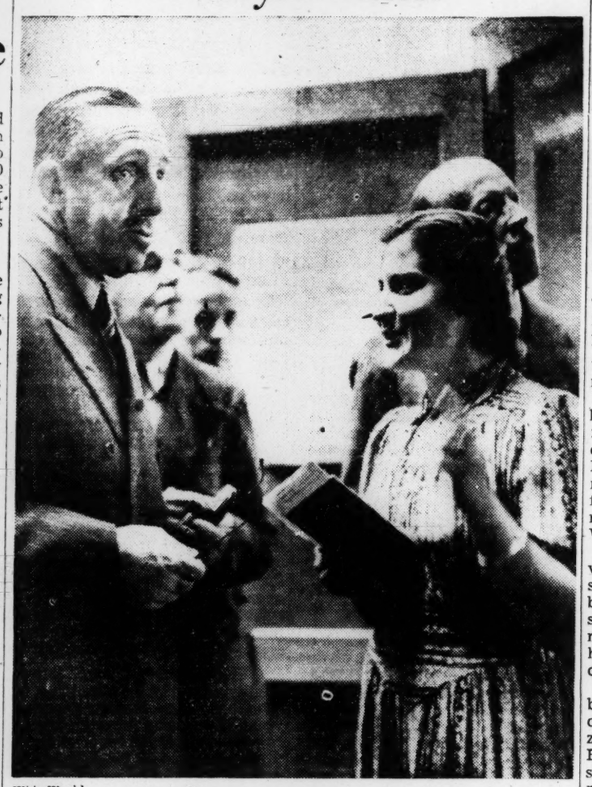
When the news reports say "Skua" they mean "Skua." There are "Stukas." But they are not the same.

The Stukas first broke into the news as the German abbreviation for "Sturzkampfbomb-enflugzeug"—the German dive bombers.

The British have recently been successful with dive bombers of their own. The word "Skua" applies only to one type. It is the Blackburn single-motored monoplane, built specially for the fleet air arm for service with aircraft carriers.

The Skua was named after a species of the North Atlantic seagull. It is the only British plane in service so far designed specifically for dive-bombing, though several others are used occasionally for the purpose.

A Royal Visitor



Wide World

Former King Alphonso of Spain

Shown on a visit to the International Red Cross Committee's Central Agency for the exchange of prisoners of war at Geneva. A British Red Cross aide is showing the King the service quarters. The former ruler of Spain now makes his home in Switzerland.

Japan Honors American Trio

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 22 (AP)—Three members of a New England seafaring family arrived here yesterday from Japan where they were honored guests of the Japanese Government — because their whaling skipper ancestor 100 years ago rescued five Japanese fishermen from a Pacific islet.

They were W. D. Whitfield, great-grandson of the late Capt. William H. Whitfield who rescued the Japanese castaways; his mother, Mrs. T. W. Whitfield, and Mrs. A. W. Omey, daughter of Captain Whitfield. They are from Fairhaven, Mass.

Their trip capped a 100-year-old American-Japanese link, begun in 1841 when Captain Whitfield put in at a remote isle in the Pacific with his whaling vessel and found five Japanese fishermen who had been wrecked six months before.

One of them, Manjiro Naquhama, he took home to Massachusetts where the youth stayed 10 years before returning to Japan. In his native country he later rose in the Government service as a liaison officer between Japan and other nations.

To mark the part that the Whitfield family played in strengthening ties between Japan and the United States, the Japanese Government has bestowed numerous honors upon members of the family.

This year, on the 100th anniversary of the rescue of the five Japanese, according to the Japanese calendar, the three New Englanders spent six weeks in Japan, Manchukuo, and Korea, meeting Kiyoshi Nakahama, grandson of the boy whom their ancestor had saved. Everything was at Japanese expense.

'Purge' Reported In Honor Legion

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—France has decided to "purge" the rolls of its swollen Legion of Honor which contains the names of many foreigners including Americans, the German Radio announced in a dispatch from Vichy.

It quoted French radio officials as declaring:

"There are writers without readers, journalists without fame, actors without a public and 'heroes' without glory on the Legion list. If the institution is to be respected it must be thoroughly purged."

Japan Recalls Envoy to U. S. In Big Shift

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka has recalled Kensuke Horinouchi, Ambassador to the United States, and four other Ambassadors in a sweeping shakeup of the diplomatic service, Domei, the authoritative Japanese news agency, reported today.

Yoshisuke Aikawa, one of Japan's outstanding industrialists and head of the great Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, was said in informed quarters to be a likely choice as Mr. Horinouchi's successor.

Domei said 19 Ministers and 16 holders of important consular posts, including those at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila, also were being recalled in the shakeup, which affects the foreign service in the Americas more than any other part of the World.

Domei said the sweeping changes, which had been expected ever since the energetic Mr. Matsuoka became Foreign Minister, was considered preparatory to a "diplomatic offensive." Mr. Matsuoka has said he will make Japan's diplomacy free from "toadyism."

Besides Mr. Horinouchi the Ambassadors named by Domei as recalled are Kazue Kuwashima, Brazil; Toshihiko Taketomi, Turkey; Renzo Sawada, France, and Masaaki Hotta, Ambassador-at-Large, now in China.

The Ministers affected were said to be those to Canada, Spain, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, Afghanistan, Hungary, South Africa, Finland, Rumania, Latvia, Egypt, Bulgaria, Iran and Iraq.

Mass Production For British Planes

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Britain now is using mass production methods in turning out training planes.

A trick assembly line introduced in a British aircraft factory, it was disclosed today, is being used for final stages of construction of the fast Miles-Master single-motored training plane.

Jane's All the World's Aircraft says the two-seater Miles-Master monoplane has a cruising speed of 216 miles an hour with top speed of 250 M. P. H.

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Reading Rooms for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALDERSHOT, England—One of the sternest aspects of wartime conditions is the training of large numbers of men who are away from their normal occupations, and placing them in military camps where, apart from the work of training and regular drill, there is very little opportunity for rest and recreation in an acceptable way.

The effort to fulfil this need is now being carried on by various bodies, secular and religious, and the Christian Science movement is endeavoring to take its share of the responsibility by the establishment of Reading and Rest Rooms in military centers.

Rooms were recently opened in Aldershot, Britain's biggest training camp, at 76 Victoria Road, one of the busiest streets. They have been organized by the Christian Science War Relief Committee for London and the counties in which London is situated. On the ground floor is a general rest and writing room, while upstairs is a Reading Room where the quiet study of Christian Science can be obtained and where silence is observed. There is a Librarian in charge and helpers have been appointed who can take part in this activity as their services are required.

The rooms are recognized by the Aldershot Command and notices about them and the services held there appear in Command Orders.

Similar rooms have been opened in other big military centers.

French War Heroes Honored by Nation

VICHY, France, Aug. 22 (AP)—The heroic conduct of eleven French Generals, seven of whom were killed in the war with Germany, was set forth today in the first official account of what has become of France's high ranking officers.

It said the errors of some commanders were offset by the bravery of other Generals, more of whom were killed or wounded at their posts than during the World War.

The seven who were killed or fatally wounded in action, most of them identified only by their last names, were:

Bouffet, killed May 15 by a German plane while commanding his troops; Janssenn, who fell June 2 at the head of what remained of his Division after holding up the Germans for several days before Dunkirk; Berniquet and Barbe, killed at the head of their troops; Ardant du Picq, killed June 8 in the bombardment of a bridgehead on the Oise; Alain d'Humieres, killed May 16 north of Vimy while inspecting the front; Dame, who passed on in captivity after fighting in Belgium and North France.

Kennedy Sees Churchill

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and three American military and naval observers of the Battle of Britain dined yesterday with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The observers are Rear Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, Maj. Gen. Delos Emmons and Brig. Gen. George V. Strong.

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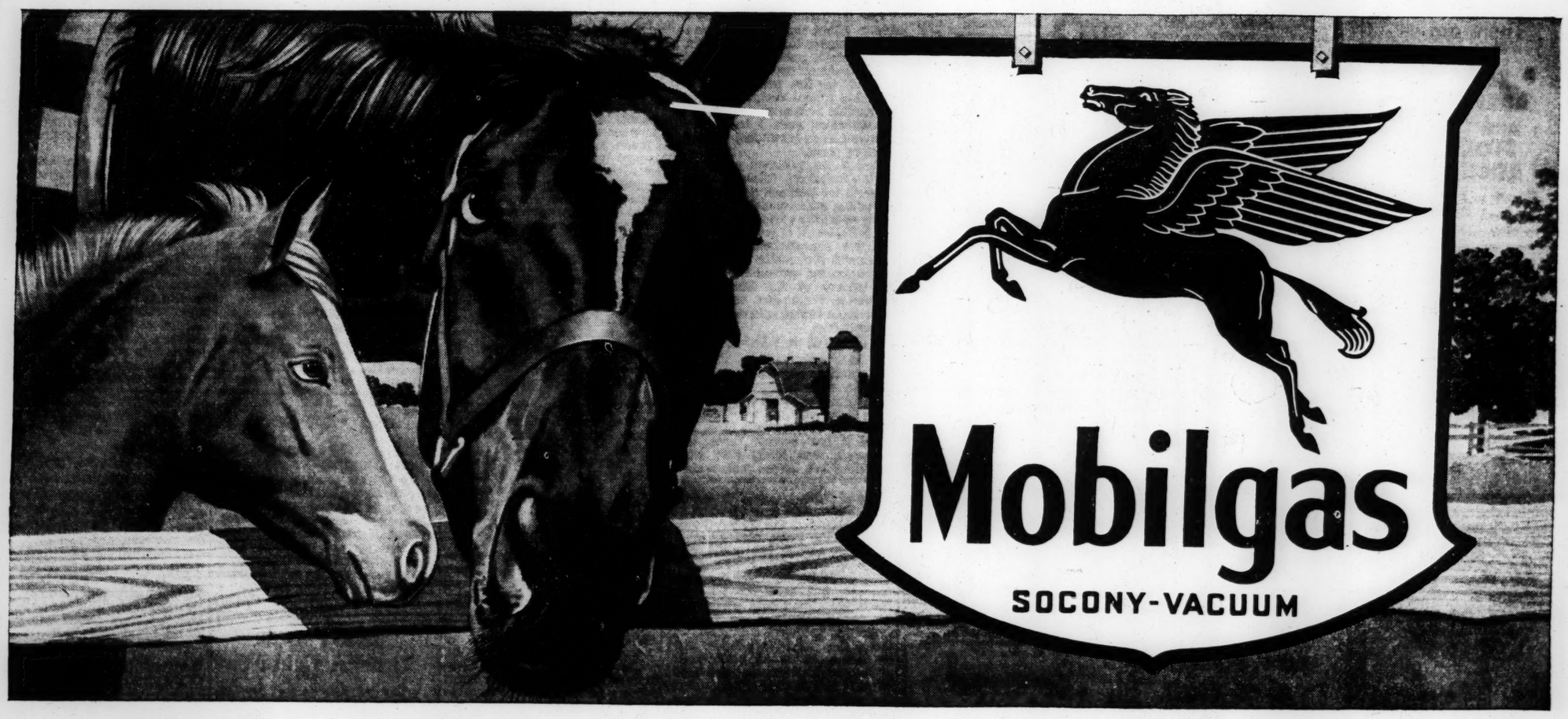

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How Nazi 'Fifth Columnists' Are Trained

The following is the final one of a series of four articles made public by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at Washington, as part of the national defense program. Colonel Donovan recently returned from a mission abroad, on behalf of Secretary Knox. He wrote these articles in collaboration with Edgar Mowrer, distinguished foreign correspondent. Tomorrow Secretary Knox will summarize this series in an article of his own.

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

Since we must ascribe a huge share in Adolf Hitler's incomparable military successes to his use of Germans and "fifth columnists" in victim countries, the question arises: How was such a success possible? How are Germans abroad brought to such self-sacrificing enthusiasm for the Nazi regime? How above all can foreigners living under relatively mild and civilized Governments be induced voluntarily to betray their own countries for Hitler's Germany? It seems mysterious.

The answer is $200,000,000 spent annually on organization and propaganda abroad. The immensity of this sum is the secret. Nazi Germany is not a Government—not even a "folkdom" of the sort Nazi orators talk about. Nazi Germany is a conspiracy. Its scope is universal and its aim world dominion. Its primary agents are as many of the millions of Germans in Germany, and abroad, as can be induced or compelled to serve the German Fatherland.

Its activities begin with attempted proselyting of Germans abroad, go on to the murder and kidnaping of real or fancied enemies, and end in armed insurrection against the foreign country Hitler wishes to conquer or absorb. Such insurrections of Germans actually occurred in Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Holland. But for the firm attitude of the United States such an insurrection would, many students believe, have occurred in Brazil.

Once German, Always German

That the Germans abroad are usually "naturalized" into something else is no hindrance. Prewar Imperial Germany sanctioned the "double nationality status"—Germans could, that is, become French or American or Portuguese without losing their German nationality. The Weimar Republic did not alter this strange conception and Nazi Germany has made it the center of its "Trojan horse" tactics of placing Germans within the enemy walls. It is safe to say that a very fair proportion of the non-refugee Germans who have become American since Hitler came to power did so with the secret intention of turning free and democratic America into "their"—that is, Hitler's—America.

Children of Germans naturalized half a century ago are still counted German by Berlin and every effort is made to convince them of the fact. Naturally, the Nazis accept traitors as allies wherever they can find them, and welcome the assistance of non-Nordics. But peoples racially akin to Germans — Scandinavians, Dutch, Flemings, German-speaking Swiss, even Anglo-Saxons—are made the object of special proselytizing as belonging to the "same blood." These form the material with which the Nazi world conspiracy chiefly attempts to work.

The center is the Nazi Party. The tool is the Auslands Organization (or "organizations abroad") of this party. Today this organization of Germans abroad has nearly 4,000,000 members, all of whom are conscious agents. Over 600 local groups or "supporting points" are organized in 45 or more "Landesgruppen"—one in each country.

The headquarters is in Stuttgart, but all the groups are directed by a single man in Berlin, Gauleiter Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, with some 800 assistants. Technically, Bohle is a "State Secretary" in the German Foreign Office. Where the local branches dare not appear under their true colors, they take on fancy names—in Rumania, the "Iron Guard," in Switzerland, "True Confederates," in the United States, "Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund."

Trickery, Terror Their Weapons

But everywhere, whether the members are Germans, naturalized Germans or non-Germans, the aim is the same, to achieve Hitler's end by trickery, or terror; the organizing principle is the same, with SA and Hitler Youth and Hitler sport, marching, emblems, ruthless discipline, ceremonies in honor of Nazi heroes or Hitler's birthday parties; and in case of war they would all be on Germany's side. In time of peace they make lists of Hitler's enemies, who are marked down for murder or kidnaping to Germany and torture when the great day comes. Organized Germans abroad are publicly told to "obey the laws of their guest-country" but at the same time urged to "convince every outsider of the necessity of Germany's victory." The Nazi Party Auslands Organization is by no means the only entity that works for Hitler outside Germany.

There are in fact no less than seven others. The political police or Gestapo, the Propaganda Ministry of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, the German Labor Front, the intelligence services of the German Army, of the German Navy and of the German Air Arm, and finally the German Foreign Office with its embassies and consulates all over the world.

Together, these eight organizations spend on propaganda, espionage and sabotage roughly $200,000,000 a year. It seems a lot of money but Hitler has publicly expressed his intention of keeping this service at full blast even if it means fewer infantry divisions in the Army. When one considers that this combined service, with its 30,000 employees, can probably claim credit for the ease of Hitler's many victories, it is obvious that the same result could hardly be obtained so cheaply in any other way.

Diplomatic Spies

The German Foreign Office thus has two irons in the fire abroad. One are the millions of Germans in Bohle's Auslands Organization. The others are the German diplomats abroad. By noticing that on the whole the German Government has four or five times as many "accredited" diplomatic and consular agents in each post as any other country, one can perhaps guess the type of activity of four-fifths of them. Often they publicly mix in the policy of the countries to which they are accredited. Thus the famous Captain Wiedemann, General Consul in San Francisco, was publicly congratulated by order of the Fuehrer in Berlin for his work in preventing the American Senate from accepting Roosevelt's modified neutrality legislation in July, 1939.

The intelligence services of the German Army, Navy and Air Arm are not much different from those in other countries, with the possible exception that the German Army maintains, in the Prinz Friedrich Karl Strasse in Berlin, a "psychological laboratory." The heads are (or were) Col. von Voss and Oberregierungstrat Max Somoneit. A secret section bears the title, "International Psychology." Here are trained, not only the military spies but the Gestapo and Party agents especially designated for service abroad.

Members of the German Labor Front who go abroad to work have the duty of reporting anything of interest they may see or learn in foreign ships, shops, factories or other places. Furthermore since 1936 there exists in Hamburg an "International Central Office," where Germans and Italians work together against trade unions, particularly in democratic countries, and support any movement against organized labor.

Supplying Pro-Nazi News

Particularly important, notably in countries like the Third French Republic, is the work of the press attaches in the German Embassies and Consulates. Not only do they see that the 1,700 German language newspapers outside Germany (total circulation three million) are supplied with interesting material of all sorts at the price no other source can meet, but they also watch over German radio programs. Special attention is given to winning over possible Nazi friends on the local press and combatting or bringing into disrepute newspapers and periodicals that oppose Hitler.

The German Gestapo of Heinrich Himmler, whose ruthless efficiency surpasses even the Russian OGPU, employs only about 5,000 agents abroad. One of its special tasks is watching over German refugee emigrants, but it does not scorn to cast an eye even on Nazis in good standing, some of whom have been known to speak slightingly of the Führer or to express a passing wish for greater personal freedom. Therefore one or more agents can be found in every German consulate or embassy abroad. A good angler can manage to locate others in the larger German commercial enterprises, such as shipping or oil companies.

In addition to the agencies already mentioned, there exists a colonial political department headed by Gen. Franz Ritter von Epp, Hitler's special friend, which carries on a lively pro-Nazi propaganda in the former German colonies and among Germans in colonies of other countries.

Trickery by Radio

Although there is some doubt, presumably it is the Gestapo that picks out special agents for particular jobs in countries that happen at a particular moment to interest the Nazis most. Rumor speaks of a high class German technician who managed to find a relatively insignificant job in an American broadcasting company. Broadcasting plays a great role in German spy life. Not only do the agents possess tiny senders with which they transmit information unfit for the public, but they receive instructions carefully concealed in public broadcasts from the Fatherland. One such typical broadcast was that called Kamaradschaftsdienst supposedly intended for the soldiers at the front.

There is no claim that this description of the German propaganda service is complete. Conceivably there exist other even more interesting services. But this much should make it clear why Adolf Hitler has been so successful in utilizing Germans abroad and creating "fifth columns" among his enemies. Thanks to the pains taken and the money spent, Hitler has in nearly every country been able to do considerable in breaking down the national morale and enlisting traitors. One particularly good dodge is, in most places, the creation of two Nazi organizations, one of which acts in a strictly legal way. Another (until it was found out) was the use of German servant girls. Dutch employers of a particularly "dumm" German cook were surprised to hear her conversing in the kitchen with a perfect stranger in fluent Oxford English. She was dismissed—and took with her the more important family papers. German exchange students, carefully schooled in espionage and propaganda collected no end of information in Switzerland.

Highly Organized in U. S.

Strength-Through-Joy tourists carefully mapped Poland for the Reichswehr. It must always be remembered that no German receives police permission to leave the Reich, regardless of the motives, until he or she promises to report everything seen and heard abroad. Each must declare his address to the nearest Nazi official and keep in touch with him so far as circumstances permit.

In the United States, an organization of Nazis is being trained in arms. As matters now stand, it is conceivable that the United States possesses the finest Nazi schooled "fifth column" in the world, one which in case of war with Germany could be our undoing.

Could, but need not be. The Nazis are strong only where unopposed. Where they are resisted, where the initiative is taken from them, they tend to collapse. The revelations in the American press of the fortunes amassed and held abroad by leading Nazis kept Goebbels busy denying it for two weeks.

It is hard to see why under present circumstances, in view of "fifth column activity" observed abroad, countries that do not intend to submit to the Third Reich permit any German-language publications or why they do not adopt legislation allowing naturalizations obtained under false pretenses to be annulled by executive act, or do not insist on knowing just which domestic industries and commercial houses have tieups of any sort with the Nazis.

Failure to do this, failure to study and combat the entire Nazi Auslands Organization, may have tragic consequences. Unearthed in time, the Nazi conspiracy is relatively harmless.

'Made in Germany'

Wide World

Nazis Use Scraps for Shoes

These shoes, brought from Germany to the United States, show how every scrap of waste is used by the Nazis in the pinch of wartime economy. The shoes have one-inch wooden soles. The seams are rough and the uppers are made of canvas. The only leather in the shoes is used for trim. And 27 bits of leather were sewn together to make the trim for one shoe.

New Shoes for France

VICHY, France, Aug 22 (AP)—The first supply of the French "national" shoe will go on sale at the end of this month.

It will be a standard shoe manufactured in eight styles, and will be the only one permitted on the market. The purpose is to cut down manufacturing costs, reduce retail prices and speed up production.

A huge supply of shoes and civilian clothes are needed urgently for soldiers being demobilized by the millions.

The Government has bought up almost all available civilian clothes in the part of France unoccupied by German forces and in addition has ordered that a large stock of cloth previously intended for uniforms be made into peacetime garb. Thus, it is hoped to give each demobilized soldier one complete outfit at the government's expense.

British Deny Aim of Alliance In Co-operation With U. S.

Continued from Page 1

only no alliance either naval or military between the United States and Britain, but there has been no request for such alliances from either side.

In a more general sense, however, there is now an underlying agreement of far-reaching importance whose present and potential specific effects—such as American-Canadian Defense Board and agreement on naval bases — can hardly be overestimated in their scope and importance.

Significant light is thrown on this aspect of Anglo-American cooperation by Prime Minister Churchill's statement in the British Parliament Tuesday. He referred to the agreement to lease air and naval bases and the American-Canadian accord as "important steps."

Then he went on to say that "undoubtedly this process means that these two great organizations of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together for some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage."

This process, he concluded, he viewed without misgivings and said that not only he did not wish to stop it but that no one could stop it.

"Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on in full flood, inexorable, irresistible, benignant, to broader lands and better days."

More Than Phraseology

This picturesque peroration, which was greeted in Parliament with an outburst of unusually enthusiastic applause from the whole House, was by no means mere phraseology.

The Christian Science Monitor is able to affirm that it represents a definite expression of the British Government's policy with regard to Anglo-American relations, not confined to the present understandable urgent desire to obtain all possible assistance in the war, but extending equally to broader co-operation in rebuilding a better world in peace.

This more positive policy of Anglo-American "association of interests for common purposes" is no sudden achievement, though it seems so on the surface.

It is the result of several months' intensive consultations, preceded by careful diplomatic preparation of the ground extending back to the arrival of the Marquis of Lothian in Washington as Ambassador from Britain almost exactly a year ago.

Spread of Nazi Ambitions

It has crystallized in the last few months and taken tangible form in such expressions as the recent American pact with Canada and agreement on naval bases largely for two reasons: First, because it has become more and more apparent lately that Nazi ambitions are by no means confined to the continent of Europe but extend to the American Continent as well.

Evidences of "Nazi Trojan-horse grazing in the rich South American pampas" multiplied alarmingly about the time of the Havana Conference.

Furthermore, there were ominous indications that Japan was contemplating going in with Germany and Italy on a plan to divide almost the whole globe into respective continental spheres of influence.

The second reason is that England by winning the first phase of the air battle for Britain has convinced Washington's various observers that the co-operation of America with Britain for defense purposes wherever mutual interests were involved would be sound policy.

Important Steps Taken

But though as a result of these factors a new phase in Anglo-American relations has indeed been inaugurated, it would be a great mistake to magnify it out of perspective.

As Mr. Churchill declared, "important steps" have been taken, and it can be properly anticipated that they will lead to further significant advances. But this does not mean there may not be difficulties and even setbacks.

The history of progress in Anglo-American understanding has never been an unbroken line of improvement, but a saw-toothed graph of gradual progress indented by "lows" of misunderstanding and friction, as well as by "highs" of harmonious collaboration.

This is likely to continue to be an accurate picture of relations between Britain and America.

Obstacles to Agreement

There are elements here, just as there are in the United States [such as Irish, pro-Germans, and many others] which hinder rapprochement between the two English-speaking peoples.

More specifically, it must be recognized frankly that there are elements in high places in British diplomacy who even today are by no means completely won over to this new "principle of association" with America.

But there are also strong forces working to further Anglo-American co-operation on the basis of the present Government's new policy, and there is good reason to believe that in the current crisis of the world's history, this process of closer association between Great Britain and the United States will, in the words of Mr. Churchill, "roll on in full flood, inexorable, irresistible, benignant, to broader lands and better days."

British Policy

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Times of London, whose editorial attitude often foreshadows Government policy, asserted today that "it is of course axiomatic in British policy to be ready to cooperate with the United States."

Commenting on Germany's control over the greater part of Western Europe's seaboard, the newspaper said:

"It is therefore imperative that the United States and the British Empire—which of course is an American power as well as an Asiatic, African and European power—shold have a close and regulated understanding about the defense of their position in the Western Hemisphere, where Germany may at any moment attempt to gain a foothold by putting pressure upon one of her victims."

The editorial, which was captioned "Defense in Common," also predicted that the United States and Canada henceforth will "have closer ties than they have ever had in the past, and Canada will be the linch-pin of Anglo-American relations."

British to Review Cases Of Anti-Axis Internees

LONDON (AP)—The Government announced Aug. 22 that agencies will be set up to review the cases of interned aliens known to be anti-Nazis or anti-Fascists.

Frequent criticism over the internment of such aliens preceded the announcement.

France Offers Study of Fascist Trends

Continued from Page 1

nitely after voting these full powers to Pétain and it has been suggested that in the future, they will be supplanted by other bodies, following a change in the present Constitution, the details of which have not been worked out.

At the same time the venerable Marshal, hero of Verdun and one of the most popular Generals in France, does not possess the outlook and background of the typical Fascist leader. He is rather an old-fashioned conservative, deeply attached to the Roman Catholic Church, convinced that there was too much license in the liberty of the Third Republic.

In a recent interview granted to American correspondents he emphasized France's devotion to such ideals as "respect for the human individual and love of justice and humanity." In this same interview Pétain frankly admitted the tremendous power which Germany wields over conquered France. He is obviously not a free agent and he may not be able to remain indefinitely at his present post. But he will not be the conscious architect of a Fascist France.

[Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, outlining audacious policies of the new government, declared that France was "through for the time being with being a humanitarian crusader for other nations." The Government, he said, "will use authoritative language, if necessary, to establish salutary discipline."]

2. While the old political parties and groups in France seem to be in a state of decidedly suspended animation, there is still no new single party which has assumed the direction of state affairs. The demand for such a party has been voiced in several quarters, notably by Marcel Déat, one of the strongest opponents of the war, who has now become an influential publicist under the Vichy regime.

Fascism in France is by no means entirely the product of the German victory. Ever since the first World War there has been a certain amount of fermenting discontent with the real and alleged weaknesses and corruption of the French parliamentary system. During the twenties there were several rather small and ephemeral movements of a Fascist type, the "Bue Shirts," organized by an ex-soldier named André, the "Jeunesse Patriote" of Taittinger, "La Solidarité Française," financed by the well-known perfume manufacturer, M. Coty.

French Fascism became a more serious force after the world economic crisis. The "Croix de Feu," headed by Colonel François de la Roque, was a substantial organization in 1934 and 1935. Discontent with the existing order found serious expression when riotous demonstrations in February, 1934, almost forced their way into the Chamber of Deputies and were only checked by volleys of rifle fire. And there were continual sporadic clashes between De la Roque's followers and the Socialists and Communists.

De la Rocque Ineffectual

But French fascism somehow missed fire. De la Rocque was not a mass leader, such as fascism requires. A conservative Army officer, his influence was restricted mainly to the well-to-do classes and for a time he was eclipsed as a prospective fascist chief by Jacques Doriot, a sturdy metal worker who, after being prominent in the French Communist Party, had come out with a programme of anti-communist nationalism, with certain fascist overtones. Both De la Rocque and Doriot, however, had sunk into political obscurity when the war broke out last September. Of the two, Doriot is perhaps more likely to emerge in the spotlight if German pressure or some other factor should force a modification of the present Vichy Government.

3. War restrictions on civil and personal liberty have been maintained. There have been a number of political arrests, while a number of French men and women who fled from the country on the eve of the collapse, including such well known journalists as "Pertinax" and Henri de Kerillis, have been deprived of citizenship and sentenced to confiscation of their property.

The trial of such leaders of the government during the war as Daladier, Delbos, Mandel and Reynaud has been formally opened. Its secrecy is in conformity with French judicial procedure. But methods already familiar in Germany and Italy have twisted the courts into instruments for ruthless elimination of the regime's political opponents.

4. Severe press censorship, instituted as a wartime measure, has been retained. Pierre Laval, one of the most influential political figures in the new regime, has personally taken charge of the control of news and radio broadcasts. Pétain has also pronounced himself several times as in favor of a more "formative" attitude on the part of the schools and the youth organizations. He believes that there has not been enough ballast of discipline for the liberty of the Republic. Immediately after the capitulation the leaders of a number of French youth and student organizations addressed to Pétain an appeal for "a state which will interest itself in our first steps, in life, in the family, in the school, in the workshop."

Rationing Now Necessary

5. The terrific dislocation of economic life in France as a result of defeat, invasion, occupation and blockade strongly promotes a tendency toward state control of economic life. Rationing both of food and industrial raw materials, especially fuel (both coal and oil are very scarce) has become necessary.

The Government has recently appointed commissars for every industry with very drastic powers of control backed up by the right to oust directors and to impose fines when the industries are recalcitrant. The largest French labor organization, the C. G. T. (General Federation of Labor), is to be dissolved and replaced by a state-sponsored labor organization. Its veteran President, M. Léon Jouhaux, has already resigned.

6. France has not as yet imitated the German and Italian anti-Semitic measures. But certain laws and regulations, such as the restriction of the right to hold public office to sons of native Frenchmen and the prohibition, as a general rule, of the practice of foreign physicians and dentsits reflect an anti-alien mood which I could already sense in my last days in France. During the last years France has been swamped by refugees and immigrants from many European countries, Russians, Poles, Germans, Italians, Spaniards. This fact, combined with the bitterness and despair of defeat, unquestionably feeds a "France for the French" mood among the people.

The evidence at hand would seem to show that France is not yet a full-fledged fascist state. But certain fascist tendencies have been stimulated by the defeat and by the discontent which this has aroused against the regime that is considered responsible for the war. And the present Vichy regime is of a very prosional character and may be transformed, under German pressure, into something more definitely and outspokenly fascist.

One may doubt, however, whether a fascist France, even if it were established, would have the element of permanence. There is too much individualism, too much fondness for criticism, too much wit in the French character to be easily reconciled with a system of blind conformity. Moreover a French fascism that was forced on the country by the Germans would suffer from the same handicap that ultimately proved fatal to the democratic regime in Germany, which never outlived, in German popular opinion, the disadvantage of being associated with years of defeat and humiliation, of inflation and general suffering.

A fascist Staathalter (Governor) from Germany will be tolerated by the French people only so long as German military power seems invincible. So the whole future political outlook for France is most intimately bound up with the outcome of the gigantic duel that is now in progress between the fascist powers and the British Empire.

All-India Group Turns Down Offer Of Great Britain

WARDHA, India, Aug. 22 (AP)—The working committee of the All-India Nationalist Congress, ending a five-day session, passed a resolution today rejecting the latest British offer of ultimate self-rule for India.

It urged Indians to condemn the attitude of the British Government in public protest meetings.

The resolution said Britain's proposal was opposed to the principle of democracy set by Britain as one of her war aims as well as to the best interests of India.

Britain, in an offer Aug. 8, promised India "free and equal partnership" in the British Commonwealth after the war. It said "a moment when the Commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence" is not one for devising a new Constitution for India.

The All-India Nationalist Congress is the Indian political party leading India's fight for complete independence.

Red Ban Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Representative Charles Kramer (D) of California has proposed a conference of State governors for the purpose of obtaining uniform state legislation barring the Communist Party from the ballot.

A resolution he introduced in the House Aug. 20 said it had been "amply demonstrated" that the Party was an international organization dedicated to overthrowing existing governments by force.

Canada Orders Tank Corps

OTTAWA, Aug. 22 (AP)—Authorization for an armored Canadian brigade of 200 tanks and other mechanized units was announced yesterday by the Defense Minister, J. L. Ralston.

The brigade will consist of four battalions of the Canadian Active Service Force. While equipment is not complete, the Minister said that there was definite prospect of "fairly rapid" production of a new type of tank suitable both for training and active service.

The three-day national registration of Canada's human resources closed last night and officials believed some 8,000,000 men and women over the age of 16 registered.

More than 200,000 volunteers aided in the tabulation which was marked by a few incidents. A bridge near Drummondville, Quebec, leading to a school house booth was blown up, and thefts of registration identification cards were reported in Montreal.

In addition to the "well advanced" naval construction program involving the building of 92 vessels, of which a portion now are afloat, the Canadian ship conversion program, in progress since the outbreak of war, is proceeding ahead of schedule, the Munitions Minister, C. D. Howe, announced yesterday.

The statement also said that many vessels which have been strengthened, armed, and converted to meet naval requirements in Canadian shipyards have completed their trials and now are in service on the high seas with the Royal Canadian Navy.

Details of the ship conversion program and the resulting additions to the Navy have, naturally, never been made public. But this division of the Navy construction program is continuing and ships designed to meet peacetime uses are being rapidly converted into ships of war, said Mr. Howe.

Aliens' Lot Seen Not an Easy One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Thousands of aliens in this country will suffer unjustly by persecution because of the war in Europe," Earl Warren, Attorney-General of California, warned district attorneys in the southern part of the State in a plea to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation a free hand in dealing with subversive activities.

In a conference with officials from eight counties, Mr. Warren passed along statistics he had received from Washington to the effect that 99 per cent of aliens were loyal to the United States in the last war, and that only 2,500 were interned for espionage activities.

"F. B. I. operations may be seriously upset," the Attorney-General declared, "and highly organized spy rings forced into hiding by local investigations."

Threats and local sabotage offenses, however, will continue to be handled by local authorities

Britain to Permit Quicker Raid News

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, promised the House of Commons today there would be less delay in the future in allowing news accounts of German air raids to reach the United States.

The Minister was criticized after Nazi raids on the outskirts of London last week. First American newspaper accounts came from Germany.

He said the delays were due to "rules which were made at a time when it was expected that official communiqués would be issued more promptly than has so far been the case." That situation is being remedied, he added. It was announced yesterday that reports will be permitted to be sent while air raids are in progress.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Partnership With St. Valentine

A Tale of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1830

By Ethel Parton

Part Three

It didn't happen quite as Horace had hoped, because next morning when he tried to slip away Aunt Aurelia saw him, and pounced, and he had to stay and eat breakfast straight to the very end and not get up till everybody else had finished, and be admonished all the way through not to wriggle, and asked by Grandfather Pettiboy what he was looking so down-in-the-mouth about. Horace assured him there was "nothing the matter," and Grandfather snorted:

"Then don't look 's if you was expecting to hear the crack o' doom next minute. Folks ought to be cheerful over their vittles specially young folks." Then he jabbed his fork so indignantly at a piece of sausage, that instead of spearing it, he sent it flying off his plate. Horace had to get down on all-fours to look for it; but because it was brown it didn't show on the brown-painted floor, and he was so long finding it, it seemed as if he was going to crawl around there under the table hunting sausage forever and ever.

Hilary had no such difficulties with his valentine for Lauretta. He came down early, crossed the street unnoticed and tied it to the Dobie door-knob. Then he went back almost to his own doorstep, rolled a hard snow-ball with a lump of ice inside, and hurled it with all his strength at the Dobie door. It made a grand thump and before anyone could open the door to find out what was the matter, he had whisked neatly into his own house and was out of sight. Not even Livvy knew anything about it.

He need not even have taken the trouble to be early. Breakfast was late that morning, for Dr. Datcham was not as prompt as usual in coming down, and the table waited for him, so that everything would be fresh and hot. When he came at last, he carried in his hand yesterday's paper, which he had had no time to read, and glanced at the headlines, between bites of johnny-cake. He presently left his paper unfinished, to give his whole attention to a brace of fried eggs, with an accompanying large slice of ham. Just then, Lauretta stood smiling in the doorway.

Surprise for Livvy

Her soft eyes sparkled, her cheeks glowed, and there was a new gay lilt in her voice when she spoke. She was excited, but with grownups present, she did not forget her manners.

"Please, do you mind if I interrupt long enough to give something to Livvy?" she asked politely. "Somebody stuck it in the crack of the front door, and ran away just as I came. I'm sure Ho— I'm sure he meant her to have it right away!"

"A valentine! Oh, Oh, Oh, a valentine!" cried Livvy, almost snatching it. "A lovely, lovely valentine! I can guess who sent it! Oh, I know I can! It couldn't be anybody else! It's from Nap!"

Nap! Horace listening outside the window, almost fell off his box. Nap, indeed! Nap!

Lauretta's eyes turned quickly to the window, where his face showed between the network of branches, eyes and mouth open wide with indignant surprise. She looked quickly away again.

"I don't think it was Nap," she said, choking back a giggle. "Truly and honestly, Livvy. I'm sure it wasn't!" At the same moment Hilary laughed out loud. His eyes had followed hers, and he had seen what she saw. Livvy, still examining her treasure and with the window almost behind her, saw nothing.

"It wasn't Nap," Lauretta repeated positively. "You'd know it wasn't, if you'd stop to think; Nap would call it silly to send valentines. But I don't think it's silly one bit, and I had one, too, and I love it." She looked her thanks toward Hilary—she had no doubt from whom it came—and patted her little black school apron, with its red-stitched pockets, and a branch of embroidered cherries on each. She drew the valentine half-out of the right-hand pocket, for him to see, then pushed it back again. Later she would show it proudly to Livvy, and to the girls at school, but she wasn't going to hand it round a buttery breakfast table. Not she! She meant to put it away in her little sandalwood box, once her friends had seen it, and keep it there for always, where it would be safe, and smell good.

Livvy was slow to give up her first idea. "Well—" she said doubtfully, "If you're quite sure, it can't be Nap, then I suppose—" but before she could finish supposing there was a crash, a thud, a great swishing and crackling, and a startled cry.

Livvy and her mother jumped to their feet, Dr. Datcham dropped the newspaper and said "Bless me, what's that?" Hilary, with a wild whoop of laughter, dashed out of the house and around the corner.

The Secret Is Out

Perched on two boxes with a milking stool on top, for the one box he had planted overnight had proved not high enough, Horace had known his pyramid was rather tottery, but with the woodbine to climb by and to cling to, he had felt safe enough. So he might have been, if he had kept calm in mind and carefully balanced in body. But he hadn't! That his valentine should be supposed to come from somebody else, after all the pains he'd taken, was too much! In his surprise and disappointment, he had started violently, almost fallen, recovered himself, but with the balance of the pyramid disturbed, until now, after teetering and tottering, out it went from under him!

Slewing, sliding and bumping, away went boxes and milking-stool all together, first tumbling off the cellar-bank, then pitching madly down the long, slippery slope of the garden, jumping two flights of terrace steps, and landing at last in a battered and broken heap. For a wonder, Horace didn't go with them. As they flew from beneath his kicking feet, he clutched with both hands at the icy woodbine, and there Hilary found him spread-eagled against the wall in a tangle of scratchy branches, struggling vainly for a toe-hold between the bricks.

A Culprit Confesses

"Let me go, Hil! Let me go!" he panted, as Hilary hauled him down, and with a firm grip on his elbow started to steer him indoors. But Hilary wouldn't let him go, knowing very well that he was in no condition to face Aunt Aurelia, unless there was to be more trouble. Laughing, but resolute, Hilary brought him in, a flushed and frayed and desperately mortified Horace, who looked both funny and forlorn.

"My dear boy, what happened?" asked Mrs. Datcham.

"It isn't anything," murmured Horace unhappily. "I didn't even fall. Hilary oughtn't to have made me come in."

"Yes, he ought," said Livvy. "My valentine! Oh, Hoddy, was it you who sent my valentine? Was it? Was it?"

Horace had been keeping his eyes down, too overwhelmed to want to look at anybody, but Livvy's voice was so warm and eager that he took courage to glance up at her and murmur shyly, "That's telling. Anyway, Nap didn't."

"Of course Nap didn't! And of course you did! Wasn't I silly not to guess right the first thing?" cried Livvy. And then Mrs. Datcham peeled off his jacket, to mend a rip in the shoulder and Hilary was dispatched upstairs for a needle to sew with. Two extra chairs were pulled up at the table, and he and Lolly were made to sit down and finish breakfast with Livvy and Hilary. To be sure they had had their own breakfasts already, but what of that? Anybody (not a grown-up) can always eat an extra currant bun.

(The End)

Photograph through courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum

In Brittany—a Water Color by Boutet de Monvel

The Well-Dressed Flower in the High Alps

The higher you go in search of flowers in the Alps, the oftener you meet with plants which have developed fuzz or hair, or even fur. You have heard of the way the pelt of an animal grows thicker as winter comes on. One might think that plants too dress themselves, as protection from the cold. Let us look and see what the well dressed Alpine flower is wearing, away up there on those sunny crystalline heights where the air at night grows Arctic cold.

The short-stemmed Spring Anemone, mentioned in our last article, is called Anemone Vernalis in Latin. Its white and lavender bells and its slender stems are covered with a sort of fuzz which softens their colors into old-world pastel shades. The glowing golden heart of this Anemone shines out all the more brightly in contrast with the gentle half-tones caused by this down.

The Anemone belongs to the Ranunculaceae, or Buttercup family, and has botanical peculiarities which a flower hunter need pay no attention to, as they in no way affect the beauty of the flower, but which botanists find very interesting. Fresh and dainty, the flowers lie close to the ground, wrapped in their filmy gauze. Often they choose a sun-warmed rock to spread themselves out upon, while their roots reach down to the soil beneath.

Warmth From the Rocks

A whole chapter could be written on the kindly role played by the rocks in the Alps. Storing up heat as they do during the day, they keep the flowers warm during the chilly hours of the Alpine night. No wonder that we come across plant after plant lifting its flowers onto these cosy rocks, while it busies itself with driving its roots into the soil below to draw up the nourishment it needs.

The Latin name for the Bearded Bluebell is Campanule Barbata. This plant wears a soft stubble all the way up its stem, and the flowers are filled with fine hairs. This is only one of the many varieties of the Campanule family growing in the Alps, but it has set itself apart by adopting this bristly and hairy costume, which, I may add, is entirely appropriate to its habitat, 6,000 feet above sea level.

Almost all the bells of this flower hang on one side of the stem and sway in unison as the breeze moves them. The color is a delicate blue, toned down by the fine hairs which give it its name.

The bluish-green stem and leaves of the Furry Hawkweed are covered with a silvery fluff, and in certain lights the plant stands out surrounded by the glory of a silvery halo. All of this misty gray-green base serves as a standard to hold up the round flat calyx filled with a sort of a mat of brilliant yellow flowerets. This is the blossom of the Hawkweed, and it shines like a beacon in the rocky upland meadows.

Alpine Hawkweed

Hieracium, as the Hawkweed is called in Latin, is known in America too, but the furry type, known as Hieracium Billosum, is the true Alpine variety, found in the rocky chalky regions of the Swiss Mountains.

No chronicle of fuzzy, bearded and furred Alpine flowers, however brief, should be without reference to the woolly leafed Edelweiss, called Graphalium Leontipodium or Lion's Foot, or Alpine Star, but known all over the world as Edelweiss, growing up on dizzy, rocky cliff sides. This, the queen of all Alpine flowers, was described in an earlier article, and is mentioned here principally to classify her as chief among flower fashion leaders in the Alps.

But another reason exists for bringing in the Edelweiss again, and here it is: The flower, as queen, may be supposed to look out for the welfare of her subjects. So, in her regal solitude, where no other flower ventures to join her, and where the hand of man cannot reach, she sits and calls out to us as we wander in the Alps in search of wild flowers:

"Love and admire my flower subjects, but do pick them carefully, protecting the roots so that others coming afterwards may love and admire them too."

Ethel Hugli-Camp

The furry type of Hawkweed is the true Alpine variety.

Drawn by Alice Moore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Spring Anemone is fresh and dainty

The Bearded Bluebell is a delicate blue.

The Town Crier

Why must a robin
  Leap straight from his slumber
    And hippity-hop to a prominent twig,
Then, with a throb in
  His throat, sing a number
    So loud and persuasive and bumptiously big

That people in houses
  Dig deeper and deeper
    Among their fat pillows to shut out the sound?
That fellow arouses
  The drummels each sleeper
    With giddy cadenzas that bounce off the ground.

No other scoundrel
  Is quite so officious
    In pelting the world with his showers of glee;
His four o'clock roundel
  Is gay and delicious,
    But why must he shatter the slumber—of *me*?

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Minerals of Other Lands

"I think it would be a very good idea if we studied about the minerals of Brazil," said Father at the next meeting of the home mineralogists. "I wish that when I was at the New York World's Fair I had given more time to the wonderful display in the Brazilian building. I have just noted this connotation in my reading 'Brazil, like South Africa, Canada, the East Indies and Madagascar, holds an important position on the list of regions producing precious stones.' "

"In so limited a number of hours as we had at the Fair, it was hardly possible to give adequate attention to anything," said Mother dryly. "I saw two ladies sitting on a step outside one of the buildings and it took all my self-control not to go up to them and say 'Pardon me, but do you know that that lifeless looking gray stone on which you are sitting gives off the deepest of deep blues, if you look at it just right? It's labradorite, a semi-precious stone.' "

Chatoyancy—Changing Color

"By the way, boys," remarked Father, "that particular property which belongs to labradorite and a few other semi-precious stones is called chatoyancy from the French 'chatoyer' meaning 'to change color.' Just turn a specimen of labradorite in your hand, and at a certain angle it will flash forth vivid colors, the loveliest of which is the blue."

"There was another beautiful mineral in that same building," Mother went on, "it looked like pink marble."

"I think you mean rhodonite," said Father. "The compact granular varieties come from Russia, and when cut and polished are lovely for decorative usages."

Diamonds and Copper

"We ought to study the minerals of Russia," observed Peter.

"There isn't any reason why we cannot do it," replied Father, "but I would like to study Brazil first. Let me just tell you briefly what we can discover—Brazil is the sixth diamond producing region of the world, it is one of the few countries possessing reserves of copper ore, it has hundreds of thousands of tons of manganese ore, which we here in the United States consume for use in our tremendous iron and steel industries."

A Land of Minerals

"I'd like to know more about manganese, then," put in Peter.

"Brazil has deposits of nickel which excel in quantity the ore from New Caledonia where the largest nickel deposits of the world are located. . . . In addition Brazil has rich deposits of Bauxite, the principal aluminum ore, and there is considerable galena, or lead . . . and here's an interesting thing . . . silver is simultaneously found with the galena."

"Silver and gold—South America—the Incas," mused Peter.

"I think we ought to go to Brazil," said small John decidedly.

"Let's find a good map," suggested Mother, "and set forth next Saturday afternoon."

"Agreed," Father consented, "with plenty of good information on hand, we'll soon be far away in thoughts, but warm and cosy in our library."

Janet P. Johl

A Skiing Champion Grows Up

Fridtjof Nansen's Boyhood

More exciting than fiction are stories of the experiences of men and women who have accomplished big things. And doubly thrilling it is to remember that these men and women were once boys and girls—perhaps very much like the boys and girls we know and meet in school today. When we hear, or read, a story of some actual happening in their lives when they were children, we feel that we have looked behind a curtain and caught a glimpse of them before their distinguished work set them apart and made them seem different from their fellow men.

Among the dauntless explorers, perhaps none is more admired than Fridtjof Nansen, who was statesman as well as explorer and longed to find a road to peace among nations. That quest still waits, but as Nansen himself would say, "There is always a way to do the thing that must be done."

As a boy, Fridtjof was the Norwegian skating champion and spent long periods climbing and skiing across unblazed glacier country. In "Nansen," by Anna Gertrude Hall, there are some delightful stories of his boyhood, which we quote below:

The Nansen boys were always trying out new things, and Fridtjof was worst of them all. . . . It was Fridtjof who took his mother's sewing machine to pieces to see how it was made, and who did not rest until he had put it together again. . . .

It was Fridtjof who made himself some skis from pieces of old ones that had belonged to his older brothers and sisters. They were pretty crude and not even the same length, but he could stumble about on them a little and hope for the day when his father would think he was old enough to have a good pair and would let him go to Huseby Hill for the races, Perhaps next winter!

"You're beginning young, Fridtjof! But where did you get those ski?" It was the voice of their neighbor, Fabritius, the printer, who lived beyond them.

"I made them," said Fridtjof. "I know they aren't very good, but I couldn't find any better pieces."

"Let me see them, my boy." Fabritius leaned from his sleigh to look at the truly remarkable ski. "Now, I tell you that a boy who wants ski as much as that should have some good ones. I'll get you a pair myself. Not this winter—the skiing is almost over now—but you wait."

Spring and summer went by, when no one could ski, not with the best ski in all the world; but when the frosts of autumn began, Fridtjof stood in the road and called out when Fabritius came driving by: "How about those ski?"

Fabritius laughed, "You'll get them all right."

But Fridtjof could not risk his forgetting, and every morning he stood by the road to say: "Now, how about those ski?"

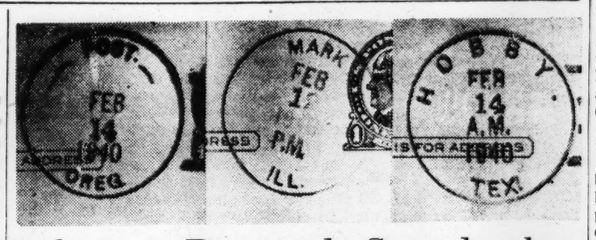
But winter finally came, and with it a long, long parcel for Fridtjof, "From your friend, Fabritius." Beautiful lacquered ski of ash they were, red with black stripes, and with a blue lacquered staff and disk. Fridtjof used them for ten years. . . .

The Nansen boys went to school in Christiania, walking two miles each way daily between Store Fröen and the Aars and Voss private school. In the winter they left home long before daylight, for they lived near the Arctic Circle, where the winter sun rises late. . . .

As a college student, Fridtjof was a well-known figure on the streets of Christiania. He had grown very tall and straight, athletic, well knit, quick and graceful in movement, dressed usually in tight-fitting wool sport clothes, and rarely wearing an overcoat even in the worst of the winter. He was fair, but his face soon became weather-beaten, and lines came between his brows and around his eyes from exposure to sun and wind. His hair was fair, straight, and a little unruly. His eyes were dark blue and deep set. He had a simple friendly manner and a very winning smile. On the surface he seemed entirely the athlete and the sportsman, but he was much more than that. Beneath all this hardening of his muscles and toughening of his endurance, there was a very gentle heart that loved home and family and friends devotedly, and that responded to beauty in nature, in music, in poetry.

We know less about his inner life in his youth than in his later years when he revealed himself in his diaries, but we know from others that he loved especially Norwegian poetry and music, and that he could recite page after page of both Norwegian and English poets. One friend wrote of him at about this time: "Rarely does one find in a man of that age so deep a love and desire for what is good, right, and pure, and rarely, too, such a dauntless energy in following to its remote consequences." Wherever he went he made friends, and, once made, they were always his friends. In all the open story of his life, we have no record of a quarrel or a grudge. He could be irritatingly stubborn and persistent; he could become so absorbed in some idea or plan that he would forget everything else; but he was so sincerely warm-hearted and generous that his friends were devoted to him.

As a student he did good, honest work, especially in science, but nothing that seemed particularly brilliant. His instructors said that he might have done better and probably they were right, for his deepest interest was in science, and the university's science department was still poorly equipped . . It was not his fault, nor the fault of the university, that years went by before he found exactly his own kind of work, for the science of oceanography was only in its beginnings when he was a student, scarcely had a name as yet, and was not taught anywhere. From "Nansen," by Anna Gertrude Hall. (New York: Viking.)



Start a Postmark Scrapbook

To all boys and girls everywhere who like stamp and cover collecting and who sometimes run across odd-named postmarks on letters, we offer as a hobby the Postmark Scrapbook. We shall do our very best to make this hobby exciting, informative and occasionally you will find a laugh tucked away in the feature.

The best way to enjoy this new game is to get an ordinary scrapbook, obtainable at any bookstore, and follow the instructions which appear herewith:

Write a letter to the postmaster at each of the towns we mention, enclosing one of Uncle Sam's penny postals (which you have addressed to your own correct street and number), asking the postmaster to cancel it with his official postoffice stamp.

Be sure you ask for a nice, plain postmark, and don't forget to thank him for his trouble.

Each and every postmark that will appear in this feature is the name of a postoffice somewhere in the United States. When your postal comes back to you, all you need do is paste it in your scrapbook, and, long before you have filled its pages, you will have something interesting as well as novel. Perhaps it will help you with school work. Many states now include the study of stamps in grade-school work. Your state may be one of them.

So get busy boys and girls. Every time this postmark feature is published, it will bring you some odd postoffice names, and each feature will be a little story all its own.

And what would make a better start for our collection than the names of three towns, in three different states, that give us the title page for our scrapbook? Here they are: Post (Oregon); Mark (Illinois); Hobby (Texas).

In the next installment of this feature, we shall bring you the answer to a conundrum: How can the President of the United States be in three places at one time?

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

Scouting in Africa

The Chief Guide spends a good deal of her time these days visiting Kenya schools and giving impromptu geography lessons. Her delightful travel talks fascinate her young listeners. One of her amusing stories of the Chief Scout is particularly popular in Kenya just now. Here it is.

Lord and Lady Baden-Powell were attending a huge Cub Rally and enthusiasm in the district concerned ran very high. Just before the Rally took place a very small Wolf Cub, who had been looking forward to the event for many weeks, was prevented from attending.

"Oh, dear," said the Cub with a note of chagrin in his voice, "won't the Chief Scout be sorry to miss me tomorrow!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
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Prudence Seeks Solitude

"MAY I BORROW a suit-case?" said Prudence, as she hurried up the walk to join me on my front porch. Her eyes held an eager, excited sparkle and her hair was loosened at the back of her neck. She poked at the honey-colored locks and replaced wire pins, a sign to me, who knew her well, that plans churned in the mind of my young neighbor. "Henry has taken my suit-case. He's off for a business trip."

"Surely," I said. "A large one, or a small one?"

"A little one will do. I shan't take much. I'm going to the cabin for a week." She reached down from the canvas reclining chair into which she had dropped, to pick a petunia from the porch box beside her. She stroked its silky petals, sniffed it, and twirled it between her thumb and forefinger.

"I'm going to write a poem," she said.

I dropped my knitting and looked at her. This was something new and surprising, even from unpredictable Prudence. "Oh, Prue," I said, "why in the world do you want to write a poem?"

* * *

"I've had it on my mind all spring and summer," she said. "You know, everybody has to write a poem sometime, and I never have. I'm sure I could. I have ideas all the time, and lovely words and phrases pop into my mind; but here at home there are too many interruptions." I waited, hoping she would go into one of her murmured explanations. She did. "I went to the garden yesterday with a writing pad and pencil. I sat by the poppy bed. The red and pink and yellow blossoms looked so pretty cross-stitched with cornflowers. The bees hummed. A tiny breeze blew. I thought it was a beautiful spot in which to write a poem. And then I saw a weed; and you know about weeding—how it is like eating salted nuts and crackers and you can't stop. You pull one, see another; and, before you know it, you have a job on your hands. And in the evening I tried again at my desk; but Ann came in. Of course, she just wanted to read my magazines; but, even though she didn't talk, I couldn't concentrate. You have to be alone to write a poem. And so, I'm going to the cabin for a week. There aren't any weeds up there, just woods and the lake and no neighbors but the chipmunks." She looked intently at the dark purple petunia. I knew she was off in a dream.

* * *

Ridiculous! I thought. There's too much self-expression going on around here. Everybody on the street is trying something. Jean writes verse late into the night. Helen paints pictures. The man next door is trying his hand at detective stories; and, when Ann isn't reading, we are perfectly sure she's writing a novel of her own. I've always thought how nice it was that Prudence, pretty, fanciful Prudence, absent-minded, imaginative, with enough artistic temperament for ten of us, was satisfied simply to live. And, goodness knows, I thought, she burns the toast and forgets to cook Henry's meals enough as it is, without going in for poetry.

"Are you going to take Steinway and Splendid?" I asked, getting down to facts. Prudence deliberated: "I'd be throwing the ball in the water all the time for Splendid, and Steinway requires a lot of petting. No, if you don't mind, I'll leave the dog and cat with you."

* * *

Young Peter, from two doors down, came up the walk on his tricycle. He had heard a little of the conversation. "Going away, Mrs. Prudence?"

"Just up to the cabin, Peter, where we had a picnic once: to the little log house in front of the lake. You went swimming. Do you remember?"

"Yes, I do," Peter said; and, after due thought he added: "I *was* going on a vacation, but Mummy has to stay home and work for the Red Cross this summer." He wheeled around on his tricycle, pedaled down the cement, and at the hedge turned his head around to say in parting: "Wish I was you, Mrs. Prudence!"

Prudence sat up in her chair, threw the petunia over into the grass below her, and tied up the shoe-lace dangling from one of her shabby tennis shoes. The dreamy look was gone from her face.

"Peter wouldn't be a bit of trouble," she said, "and he'd love it up there."

I got the suit-case from an upstairs closet. Prudence hurried off with it, in the direction of Peter's house, I noticed.

"I'll come over this noon for orders about feeding the pets," I called.

* * *

I arrived, apparently, at the nick of time. Prudence's old car was in front of her house. The luggage rack held more than my suit-case. Three zipper bags and a tremendous food hamper jammed it. Coats, sweaters, bathing suits, a dilapidated woolly rabbit, a sandpail and shovel, and a cellophane-covered box of blueberries were jumbled on the back seat. I heard excited squeals and the noise of a Pied Piper mob in Prudence's hall as I went up the steps. Rosie's twins, the laundress's four-year-olds, were romping with Splendid, the dog, on the hall rug before the door. Beautiful Persian Steinway, from the top of the mahogany table, watched this child's play with his usual aloof dignity. Peter was folding up a steamer rug with business-like precision. Prudence was pulling on a white linen hat. "You see, I thought as long as I was taking Peter, I'd take the twins, too," she said. "I thought they could do with some sliding on pine needles and bathing in lake water for a week, and their absence won't hurt Rosie, either. And, oh, yes, you won't need to care for the animals. The children want them to go along."

"But, Prudence, what about the poem?" I said weakly.

"I'm going to write it at night. The mothers say the children must go to bed at seven." Being a parent, and remembering well the lethargy and witlessness which settles on one when the children are tucked at last into bed at night, I contented myself with saying: "Mmm."

* * *

I watched the travelers pile into the automobile, which always looks as if it would fall to pieces on its next trip, but which never yet has missed reaching its destination. Prudence slid behind the wheel three times. She had to run into the house for forgotten equipment. I found myself trying to be helpful, questioning the air: "Soap? Towels? Graham crackers?" Nobody heeded me. Peter was busy with Steinway, restless already, on the front seat; and the twins, in the back with Splendid, had found a bag of bananas in the food hamper.

"Foolish Prudence," I murmured.

But, after the slow jerky departure of the car filled with babes turning to wave, a barking dog, an agitated cat, but a calm and self-possessed Prudence, my sense and composure returned with my breath which I had scarcely caught for ten minutes. Not foolish Prudence, at all—good, wise Prudence. Prudence was meant to live a poem, not to write one; and she won't, I thought exultantly, not this week, at least.

C. C. R.

Pointing a Meaning

SEMANTICS is the term which is in common use for studies which have to do with signification in meaning. Stuart Chase says, "We had better get used to this term, for I think we are going to hear it with increasing frequency in the years before us." . . . Mr. Chase has a very fine discussion of this problem in his book *The Tyranny of Words*.

For example, *tush* is "an exclamation expressing disapproval, impatience," according to *Webster's Dictionary*. The play *Othello* begins with the line by Roderigo,

> Tush! Never tell me: I take it much unkindly
> That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
> As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this.

Translate *tush* as just "an exclamation expressing disapproval, impatience." That's the *letter*, the *denotation:* but the *spirit* of the context, the *connotation*, indicates much more—that Roderigo is through listening to his supposed friend, Iago, to whom he has given all his money! It's the end! It takes Iago two pages of the text to overcome this *tush*. It is very strong "disapproval," a very significant "impatience." In other words, it takes two pages to *connote* the dictionary definition denoting *tush*.—From "Interpretation of the Printed Page," by S. H. CLARK, revised by Maud May Babcock.

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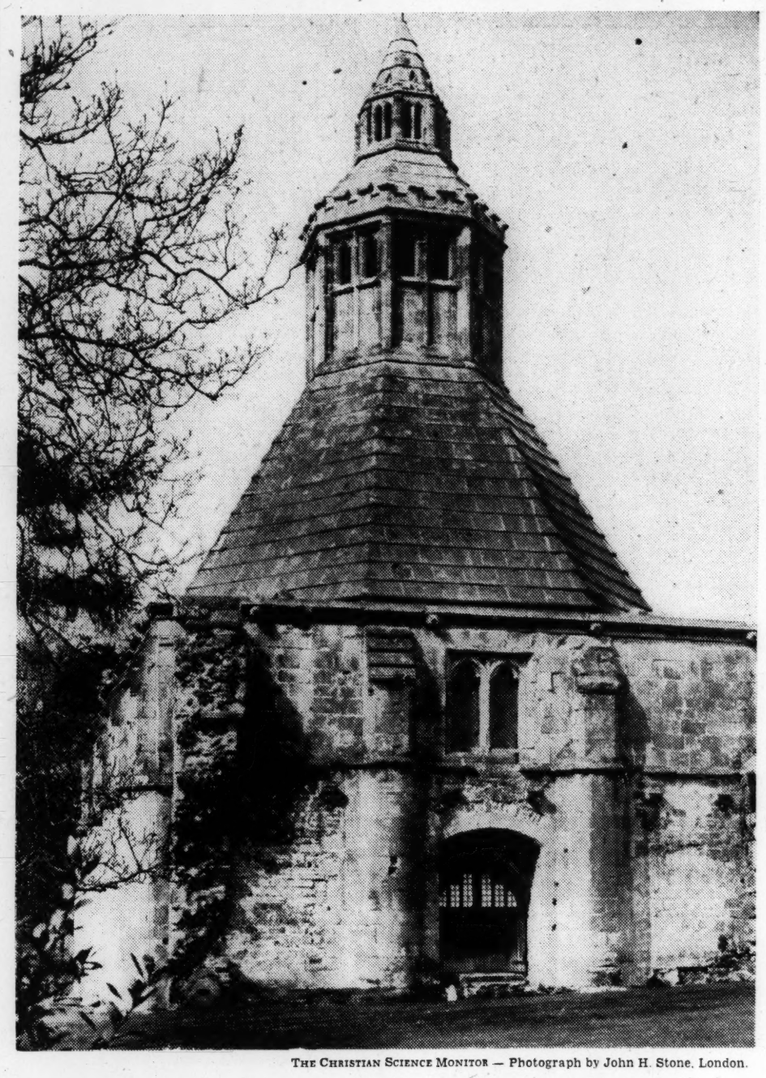

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone, London.

THE ABBOT'S KITCHEN AT GLASTONBURY, ENGLAND

THE ONLY BUILDING of Glastonbury Abbey now left in perfect condition is the kitchen. It was built by Abbot Fromond at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and it stands apart from the ruins of the Abbey to the west of the Abbot's private apartments. The finely proportioned roof is of stone, octagonal in shape, the corners of the square kitchen having been cut off to form four large fireplaces. Above the roof is a lantern containing a louver through which the smoke and steam escaped.

The extraordinary size of the kitchen is accounted for by the fact that it had to accommodate large numbers of the Abbot's guests. These guests were cared for by the monks who took it in turn to act as dispenser. His duties were to decide what food should be dressed, to keep the accounts for the week, and, before handing over to his successor, to make sure that every utensil in the place was scrupulously clean.

The old building no longer serves as a kitchen. The days of roaring fires are over, and no smoke escapes from the open turret. The guests who enter the hospitable entrance today find the interior given over to a museum where numerous relics of the Abbey, and records of the round, wooden church with its wattle roof—the first known Christian church to be built above ground—are preserved.

Undertone

There is never quiet by a mountain stream:
A kingfisher plunges from an arching limb,
And where the slim
Rays of the sun slant we can see the gleam
Of gold against white birch. A thrush's note
Drops softly liquid; bells against the throat
Of a brown heifer stir the atmosphere.
There is no quiet here.
Even the purple dusk is filled with sound:
Wind over ground,
And water on the rocks, drumming of wings
in air—
Sound everywhere.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

All With an Air of Mystery

I DROPPED DOWN to earth once somewhere in the world. It was near Concordia, in the Argentine, but it might have been anywhere at all, for mystery is everywhere.

A minor mishap had forced me down in a field, and I was far from dreaming that I was about to live through a fairy-tale. The old Ford in which I was driven to town betokened nothing extraordinary, and the same was to be said for the unremarkable couple who took me in.

"We shall be glad to put you up for the night," they said.

But round a corner of the road, in the moonlight, I saw a clump of trees, and behind those trees a house. What a queer house! Squat, massive, almost a citadel guarding behind its tons of stone I knew not what treasure. From the very threshold this legendary castle promised an asylum. . . .

Then two young girls appeared. They seemed astonished to see me, examined me gravely as if they had been two judges posted on the confines of a forbidden kingdom, and while the younger of them sulked and tapped the ground with a green switch, they were introduced:

"Our daughters."

The girls shook hands without a word but with a curious air of defiance, and disappeared. I was amused and I was charmed. It was all as simple and silent and furtive as the first word of a secret.

"The girls are shy," their father said, and we went into the house. . . .

I was filled with wonder. Here everything was in a state of decay, but adorably so, like an old oak covered with moss and split in places with age. . . . The wainscoting was worn, the hinges rusted, the chairs rickety. And yet, though nothing had ever been repaired, everything had been scoured with zeal. Everything was clean, waxed, gleaming. . . .

We went in to dinner. Moving from one room to the next, I inhaled in passing that incense of an old library which is worth all the perfumes of the world. And particularly I liked the lamps being carried with us. Real lamps, heavy lamps, transported from room to room as in the time of my earliest childhood; stirring into motion as they passed great wondrous shadows on the walls. . . .

As mysteriously and as silently as they had vanished, the girls reappeared. Gravely they took their places. Doubtless they had fed their dogs, their birds; had opened their windows on the bright night and breathed in the smell of the woods brought by the night wind. Now, unfolding their napkins, they were inspecting me cautiously out of the corners of their eyes, wondering whether or not they were going to make place for me among their domestic animals. For among others they had an iguana, a mongoose, a fox, a monkey, and bees. All these lived promiscuously together without quarrelling in this new earthly paradise.—ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY, in "Wind, Sand and Stars." (London: Heinemann. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Whistler's Start in Etching

WHEN WHISTLER RECALLED his early years, it was over the West Point period he sentimentalized. Time glorified the Military Academy in his eyes. It became his standard of conduct. As a West Point man he knew just what to do on every occasion, just how to face friend and foe. In the copy of his *Art and Art Critics* which he sent to the Library he wrote, "From an old cadet whose pride it is to remember his West Point days." . . .

To the months in the Coast Survey, however, he owed far more practically than to the years at West Point. But memories of his clerkship were not tinged with sentiment. To be a clerk in a Government office was to tumble into the matter-of-fact after having swaggered as an officer in the United States Army. And yet, it was Whistler the clerk who obtained the thorough training in the technique of etching that enabled Whistler the student to produce masterpieces of the art of etching. It taught him no more than West Point had taught him of the art of drawing. But it equipped him technically as an etcher. Those who had never heard of his early experience in Washington often marveled how he acquired such complete technical skill so early in his career. Etching in the eighteen-fifties had not drifted into the popularity it suffers today when students and artists, untrained and unfitted, turn to it as an easy means of making money. It was mostly in the hands of amateurs—Seymour Haden in London, the De Goncourts in Paris. Meryon is the one professional name of importance that stands out. . . . The student who wanted to etch, and he was the rare exception, must have had difficulty in finding a master. And here was this young American, without art training, who knew all about grounding and biting his plate and whose command of the medium enabled him to draw on copper as freely as on paper. . . .

It was just because he could use etching in this fashion that it attracted him at the beginning. The copper plate is more appropriate for a sketch, for the record of an impression, than canvas and has the further value of being easier to carry about. Moreover it was to him a most sympathetic medium, as sympathetic as paint. He was a born etcher, as Rembrandt was. Without the coast survey training he would have etched, but then he could not have begun at once. He would have had to learn how. As it was, he had learned in the best school—a technical school. He had little to unlearn, as, to his regret, he had much, or thought he had, in painting.—From "The Art of Whistler," by ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL with JOSEPH PENNELL. (New York: Modern Library.)

„Gottes Tag"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS MORGENLICHT verkündet einen neuen Tag in der Runde menschlicher Erfahrung. Die Sonnenstrahlen bringen Wärme und Erfrischung. Sollten unsere Erfahrungen traurig und unglücklich scheinen, so daß das Kommen eines neuen Tages eher lästig als erfrischend erscheint, dann ist es an der Zeit, unser Denken über die materielle Runde zu erheben.

Der Psalmist frohlockte über die geistige Wirklichkeit, als er von Gott sang (Ps. 36, 10): „Bei dir ist die Quelle des Lebens, und in deinem Licht sehen wir das Licht". Für David war Gott die Quelle alles Guten, die Quelle des Lebens und alles dessen, was der Mensch braucht. Zweifellos sah er, daß Gottes Güte das menschliche Bewußtsein mit Freude und Fröhlichkeit erfüllt. Der Psalmist hatte offenbar die Gewohnheit gepflegt, sich an seinen himmlischen Vater zu wenden, wenn er nicht aus noch ein wußte und geistigen Lichts zur Erleuchtung seines Wegs bedurfte.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, definiert im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" das Wort „Tag" wie folgt (S. 584): „Tag. Der Strahlenglanz des Lebens; Licht, die geistige Idee der Wahrheit und Liebe". Auf die Wirkung dieses geistigen Tags im menschlichen Bewußtsein hinweisend, fügt sie hinzu: „Die Dinge der Zeit und des Sinnes verschwinden in der Erleuchtung des geistigen Verständnisses, und Gemüt bemißt die Zeit nach dem Guten, das sich entfaltet. Dieses Entfalten ist Gottes Tag, ‚und wird keine Nacht da sein'". So kann man sagen, daß „Gottes Tag" das geistig erleuchtete Bewußtsein bedeutet, dessen Licht die Gegenwart der Wahrheit und der Liebe bekundet. Zeit und die Gegenstände des materiellen Sinnes scheinen das menschliche Denken oft vollständig in Anspruch zu nehmen; aber in der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt man verstehen, daß der Mensch in einer Welt geistiger Ideen lebt. Das Verständnis dieser Tatsache bahnt den Weg zur Lösung der Probleme, die die Sterblichen zu bedrängen scheinen.

Viele Christliche Wissenschafter haben die Erfahrung gemacht, daß sie ihr Denken mit zuversichtlicher Erwartung der Entfaltung geistiger Ideen füllen, die sie in ihren täglichen Angelegenheiten leiten, wenn sie vor Beginn des Tages ihre Zuflucht zu den geistigen Lehren ihrer Lehrbücher, der Bibel und Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, nehmen. Das geistig Gute entfaltet sich nicht dem Denken, das ganz von dem rein materiellen Sinn der menschlichen Erfahrung in Anspruch genommen ist. Der Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne und die aufrührerischen Gegenströmungen menschlichen Planens und Eigenwillens verwirren, wenn angenommen, das Denken, und suchen den Anschein zu erwecken, die Stimme Gottes zum Schweigen zu bringen.

Wenn man sich am frühen Morgen Zeit nimmt, sein Denken dem geistigen Einfluß der göttlichen Liebe zu öffnen und zu wissen, daß man für jeden Segen empfänglich ist, den der Vater für Seine Kinder hat, erweist sich der bevorstehende Tag als eine Gelegenheit, die geistigen Ideen, die segnen und heilen, zu empfangen und auszudrücken. Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter hatte sich mehrere Tage vor Beginn der Tagesarbeit mit Mrs. Eddys Definition des Wortes „Tag" befaßt. Er dachte andächtig über diese Definition nach, damit sein Bewußtsein der Erleuchtung geistigen Verständnisses geöffnet werden möchte, und daß er wahres Wachstum in der Gnade erfahren könnte. Er bemühte sich, Gelegenheiten zu suchen, Mildtätigkeit und Versöhnlichkeit zu üben; er war bestrebt, sich selber zu helfen, indem er anderen tat, was er wollte, daß sie ihm tun sollten.

Eines Morgens erinnerte er sich einer Ungerechtigkeit, die ihm mehrere Jahre vorher in der Geschäftswelt zugefügt worden war, und worüber er sich geärgert hatte. Er hatte sich den Irrtum aus dem Sinn geschlagen, anstatt ihn wissenschaftlich zu überwinden. Als er aber jetzt wieder daran dachte, kam ihm auch die freudige Erkenntnis, daß ihn das Gefühl der Ungerechtigkeit nicht im geringsten mehr störte. Der Groll war geheilt! Durch das klare Verständnis, daß „Gottes Tag" nur die Entfaltung des Guten, nur Gelegenheiten bringen konnte, Gutes zu empfangen und Gutes zu tun, konnte er sich von dem damaligen Gefühl der Ungerechtigkeit und von dessen Last freudig befreien.

Wenn einer sein Bewußtsein darauf vorbereitet hat, den Tag als eine Gelegenheit anzusehen, die Entfaltung des Guten zu beobachten, ist er vorbereitet, täglichen Erfahrungen mit Gleichmut zu begegnen und so durch die lebendige Wahrheit Freude und Glück auf seinem Wege zu finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

"God's day"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE MORNING LIGHT presents a new day in the round of human experience. The sun's rays bring warmth and refreshment. Should one's experiences seem sad and unhappy, so that the advent of a new day appears to be burdensome rather than refreshing, then is the time to lift one's thought above the material round.

The Psalmist rejoiced in spiritual reality when he sang of God (Psalms 36:9), "With thee is the fountain of life: in thy light shall we see light." To David, God was the source of all good, the source of life and of everything needful to man. He doubtless saw God's beneficence as flooding human consciousness with joy and gladness. Evidently the Psalmist had cultivated the habit of turning to his heavenly Father when perplexed and in need of spiritual light to illumine his pathway.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," defines "day" as follows (p. 584): "DAY. The irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." Indicating the effect of this spiritual day in human consciousness, she adds: "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there.'" So, one may say that "God's day" signifies spiritually illumined consciousness, its light manifesting the presence of Truth and Love. Time and the objects of material sense often seem to engage human thinking to the exclusion of all else, but in Christian Science one learns that man lives in a universe of spiritual ideas. The understanding of this fact opens the way to the solution of the problems which appear to beset mortals.

Many Christian Scientists have learned, through experience, that to begin the day with recourse to the spiritual teachings of their textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health, is to fill their thought with confident expectation of the unfoldment of spiritual ideas which will guide them in their daily affairs. Spiritual good is not unfolded to thought which is engrossed with the merely material aspects of human experience. The evidence of the physical senses and the turmoil of cross currents of human planning and self-will, if accepted, confuse thought, and would seem to silence the voice of God.

When time is taken in the early morning to open one's thought to the spiritual influence of divine Love, and to know that one is receptive to every blessing that the Father has for His children, the day lies before one as an opportunity to receive and express the spiritual ideas which bless and heal. A Christian Scientist had for several mornings, before commencing the day's activities, made a study of Mrs. Eddy's definition of "day." Prayerful thought was given to this definition in order that his consciousness might be opened to the illumination of spiritual understanding, and that he might experience true growth in grace. He sought to find opportunities for the exercise of charity and forgiveness; he sought to help himself by doing unto others as he would be done by.

One morning there came to his thought the recollection of an injustice which had been done him a number of years before in the business world, and over which he had harbored resentment. The error had been kept out of sight mentally, instead of being scientifically overcome. But when it now recurred to his thought, there came also a joyful realization that the sense of injury no longer rankled. Resentment had been healed! The clear understanding that "God's day" could bring only the unfolding of good, only opportunities to receive good and to do good, made it possible for him to repudiate the former sense of injury, and to be joyously free of its burden.

When one goes forth with his consciousness prepared to look upon the day as an opportunity to watch for the unfoldment of good, he is prepared to meet daily experiences with equanimity; and thus, through the living truth, he finds joy and happiness along his pathway.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Tide

This rock-rimmed pool
By the ocean's door
Knows one tempestuous
Visitor—

Who hurries through
With shout and roar
From shore to sea
And from sea to shore—

But with his leaving
The pool once more
Is the cup of peace
It was before—

ETHEL BARNETT DEVITO

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AND
HEALTH
With
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1940

Rockport's Charm Wells From 250 Busy Years

By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Rockport Hangs Out the Welcome Sign

(1) A scene from other years. Mrs. Paul C. Dow in the doorway of "Pleasant Corners"—the house is 160 years old—welcomes guests, left to right, Mrs. Alexander K. Marr, Mrs. Stuart Bratesman, Mrs. Joshua Tolford. (2) Alvin S. Brown, Assistant Postmaster and President of the Centennial Commission. (3) Miss Marian Parker, who welcomes visitors at the Board of Trade "Shack" on Main Street; (4) The old fisherman's shack at the harbor, most popular subject for artists and known as "Motif Number One."

Old Home Week recalls glories of the past but underlines treasures of the present.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 22—The latchstring is out here this week. This mellowed coastal town of silver-gray houses and sparkling blue water is celebrating its one hundredth year of separation from Gloucester and the 250th of its founding.

Here, where for many years the schooners of countless "Captains Courageous" sailed off to the Banks during the heyday of this region as the fishing center of the world. hundreds of former residents and countless others are coming to participate in Old Home Week.

Down from the attics of old mansions which line the winding streets and out of the closets of more modest cottages the women of Rockport have brought the flowing gowns, the hoop skirts, bustles, bonnets, and capes of yesteryear to help paint the picture of Rockport as it might have looked in 1840. At the Board of Trade information booth, copy of an old fisherman's shack, and along the meandering streets lovely ladies in flowing gowns of 100 years ago give color to the event.

Rockport's Charm Remains

No longer is pirate gold found buried along the Cape Ann shores—as was reported in 1772 when Caleb Norwood was said to have dug up a treasure chest which made him one of the wealthiest men in town—but the charm of this old fishing town at the tip of granite-ribbed Cape Ann is enough to lure thousands of visitors and summer residents here every year.

The days of Rockport's importance as a fishing port are also past, and the great granite quarries which furnished paving stones for New York's Broadway are no longer active. But this town of less than 4,000 inhabitants has prospered despite time and change. It has prospered because thousands of persons have rediscovered Rockport and have found its quaint ways and colorful characters a magnet which draws them yearly to the town.

Rockport, originally called Sandy Bay, was settled in 1690 by a Welsh fisherman named Richard Tarr who came in a pinnace from Marblehead and built a log cabin on the brow of a hill at what is now 113 Main Street. Members of the Tarr family are still prominent in Rockport and Frank W. Tarr served as President of the Sandy Bay Historical Society for five years.

Importance In Early Days

The Cape grew slowly at first but after the turn of the century and the introduction of shipbuilding and fishing on a larger scale Rockport began to grow in population and importance. The Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 brought a lull in the vital fishing industry and great hardship to the people. In the latter war, Cape Ann sailors found their services in the Navy much in demand and the Constitution was manned by men from Marblehead and the Cape.

Today Rockport has one of the largest art colonies in New England. Although artists live in various parts of town, the most picturesque settlement is on Bearskin Neck, a small ragged piece of land and rocks extending from Dock Square into the middle of Rockport Harbor.

Bearskin Neck was the chief landing place of the Harbor and here, early in 1880, were built the network of granite docks. Here, too, were the fishermen's shanties, ship builders, ship's outfitters, bait and clam houses. Though many of the stores have moved to Main Street and Dock Square, the old shacks still remain and fishermen mend their nets and old seamen congregate to swap yarns with their cronies.

As Old Home Week draws to a close two events remain of interest—the yacht races for Centennial trophies tomorrow and the street parade and fireworks display on Saturday. Many floats, some of them prepared by members of the art colony, will tell the story of Rockport's past and present.

Hub Survey Shows Abuses In Insurance

S.E.C. finds many low-income groups buying more protection than economically wise.

The problem of how to provide life insurance for families of low income without forcing them to buy more than is economically wise was thrown into sharp relief in Massachusetts today by a startling report of the Securities and Exchange Commission issued in Washington.

From a survey of 2,132 low-income families in Boston—which the SEC regarded as a conservative American city for such a survey—the Commission offered evidence of what it termed serious abuses in the distribution of industrial (or weekly premium) insurance.

It disclosed, for instance, in its report filed with the Temporary National Economic Committee, that:

Sixty out of 100 relief families were carrying insurance.

Of the 1,666 insured families, 1,360 received less than $600 a year per family member, and 38 per cent received less than $300 a year per family member.

Sixty-six and one-tenth per cent of the families interviewed used life insurance as their sole means of saving.

Nine and 59 one-hundredths per cent of the non-relief families and 8.67 per cent of the relief families spent 10 per cent or more of their income on insurance premiums.

2,132 Families Checked

With such facts as these, the Commission today offered a more exhaustive factual basis for its testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee last winter on the effects of what it termed high-pressure salesmanship of life insurance among low-income families.

The survey, conducted with the aid of the Work Projects Administration, covered the insurance purchases, income, and security needs of 2,132 families and 9,053 persons with an aggregate annual income of $2,555,000, who spent $125,000, or 4.92 per cent of it, for $4,069,000 of life insurance.

The Commission's conclusions were that there was "a lack of adequate planning" by the insured and a lack of adequate service by the insurance companies and their agents.

"Life insurance," said the report, which will be reflected in the final SEC insurance report to the TNEC and in the later recommendations of the TNEC to Congress, next year, "should be sold and purchased in terms of the needs and income of the particular family."

Weekly Premium Basis

Industrial insurance, which amounted to approximately half of the insurance in force among the families studied, is sold on a weekly premium basis by four companies in Massachusetts, two of which have their home offices in Boston.

The agents for this type of insurance are paid on a commission basis for the new insurance sold, and on a salary basis for their premium collections.

Incidentally, it is only in Massachusetts and New York that a competitive system to industrial insurance has been set up by the mutual savings banks.

They Want to Be Americans

By a Staff Photographer

Aliens Storm Boston's New Americanization Bureau

Leo Walsh, Assistant Director of the new bureau in the Boston City Hall, is shown here helping three would-be citizens fill out their application blanks.

Wanted—At Any Price: American Citizenship

Demand surged forward in Boston today for one of the World's most prized commodities.

Skilled observers say World turmoil is causing the market to ride high. Undoubtedly the value is increased by the fact this commodity is exclusively available in the United States. Some persons who don't possess it could tell you how valuable it is.

That commodity is American citizenship.

A steady and increasing stream of visitors is keeping the clerks busy in the newly-organized Bureau of Americanization at Boston City Hall. Timid young couples from Central Europe who want to join up with democracy's greatest example; elderly, motherly-looking women who have suddenly realized that while their children are citizens, they themselves are aliens; workmen for corporations who want to hold their jobs and therefore must become citizens—you can see them all, if you stand quietly at one side of the office and just watch.

The Bureau was established two months ago with a $7,500 grant by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the City Council. Some observers saw in the move a political maneuver to create plums. But today these observers admit that, regardless of whether or not this impression was correct, the Bureau is doing a constructive and apparently much-needed piece of work.

500 Inquiries Received

An estimated 500 aliens have made inquiry since establishment of the Bureau. Director Frank Flanagan reports a decided upsurge recently, partly because of Uncle Sam's plans to fingerprint all aliens. When the fingerprinting actually gets underway next week there will be another increase, Mr. Flanagan feels certain.

About 300 have filed first or second papers. Another 200 have papers in various stages of preparation. The Bureau has sent out 600 inquiries to other cities and to private agencies and employers to help applicants get the proper information for their applications.

The Bureau is doing some field work, particularly with elderly aliens. About 20 a week have been interviewed at their homes. With various changes in the laws and regulations in the last 30 years, the status of many of these is in doubt. One woman for example, has not been voting for years because she thought she was an alien as result of her marriage to an Italian barber during the World War. Investigation disclosed she did not lose her citizenship under the laws in effect at that time.

Sometimes aliens fill out the lengthy blanks incorrectly, or neglect to include the necessary money order, photographs or other data. Sometimes they don't know where to write for data about their early schooling, residence, or their marriage. The Bureau checks up on all these points and sees that the alien doesn't have the discouraging experience of an application returned from Washington.

Women in Majority

At least 75 per cent of the applicants are women, and many of these are elderly, the Director stated. About 60 per cent are Canadian or British (including Irish). The largest single group is Canadian. Next in order are the Jewish, with Italians and "all others" including a few Germans, coming next.

"Why do these people want to become citizens?" Assistant Director Leo D. Walsh was asked. In reply he produced a sheaf of memoranda recording answers by aliens to this question. One, on elderly woman wrote "I assumed I was a citizen. Also, I don't want to be fingerprinted."

"My husband and children are citizens, and I want to be like them," an Italian woman writes.

Economic motives are perhaps the most prominent, Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Walsh say. Some corporations, particularly those filling defense orders for the Government, insist that all employees be citizens. For the unemployed, jobs are much easier to get if one is a citizen.

The office force at the Bureau has also gained the impression that some applicants, notably Germans and Italians, wish to register their disapproval of totalitarian regimes and their loyalty to democracy by becoming citizens.

36 P. C. Gain In Travel Tops July in N. E.

Bulk of vacation business increases 5 to 15 p. c. over year ago—August expected even better.

New England resorts and hotel owners, after counting tourist noses during the month of July, report a substantial increase in the volume of vacation travel over the corresponding period of last year, according to a report issued today by Glenwood J. Sherrard, Chairman of the New England Council's Recreational Development Committee.

With Labor Day less than a fortnight away the first phase of New England's vacation season will come to a close, and from reports filtering in from various resorts and hotels throughout the region August will show even larger increases than were realized in July.

Increases of as much as 36 per cent were reported in vacation travel and resulting resort business during July, Mr. Sherrard declared. "In the majority of cases, however, the gains ranged from 5 to 15 per cent.

"The increasing tempo of domestic industrial production, with consequently favorable general business conditions, has resulted in an impressive increase in New England's recreational business," he said. "With relatively prosperous conditions prevailing, travelers are spending more for the enjoyment of their vacations and purchasing higher priced accommodations. A few areas, however, have been adversely affected by the drastic decree of the Canadian Exchange Control Board which prohibits the use of Canadian funds for pleasure travel in the United States."

Curtailment of European and Mediterranean travel has had relatively little effect on New England's vacation industry, in the opinion of Mr. Sherrard. "Many of our luxury hotels are receiving some trade which formerly went abroad, but for the most part the increase has come from persons who normally vacation in this country."

New England's second phase in the vacation travel business comes Labor Day. The months of September and October offer excellent traveling opportunities for "late" vacationists, and during the past few years hotels and lodging houses have kept their "shingles" out until late autumn. New England's countryside is at its best when the foliage begins to take on brilliant hues. Many persons set aside at least a week for travel in New England during this season of the year. It is with this in view that Mr. Sherrard expresses confidence that the 1940 season will continue to be favorable.

N. E. Children Show Biggest and Best Garden Products

Products from the gardens of youthful horticulturists throughout New England were on display for the annual two-day children's show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which began in Horticultural Hall today.

The current show is reported by the Society as the largest ever held, with displays and exhibits from the county extension service and 4-H clubs in addition to the customary exhibits.

More than 100 classes, including several on canning of produce grown in home gardens by the young gardeners, have been planned.

Cross Seeks Nomination

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—They claimed Dr. Wilbur L. Cross was "too old" for the Yale Faculty ten years ago. He didn't agree then. He still doesn't. Today at 78 he is in the thick of the toughest battle he has engaged in since he left academic cloisters.

The retired Yale Graduate School Dean, defeated in 1938 by only 2,688 votes after serving four consecutive terms as Governor, is seeking renomination at the Democratic State Convention here Friday and Saturday.

He is getting formidable opposition from Robert A. Hurley, whom he appointed as State Public Works Commissioner three years ago. Dr. Cross announced his candidacy in the face of claims by Hurley managers that their man was assured a first-ballot nomination.

Cross Gains Support

Contending that "hundreds" of delegates have flocked to his standard since it was raised, Dr. Cross says he is confident "I shall be vindicated."

The Hurley camp, counting noses again after Dr. Cross' entry, insist their tally shows more than a majority of the delegates lined up behind the Commissioner.

A colorful campaigner equipped with a salty phraseology and an earthy appeal to voters in normally Republican rural areas, the former Governor enjoyed uninterrupted success at the polls after his first election in 1930 until two years ago. A municipal fraud case in Waterbury, involving leaders of both major parties, then enabled Socialist Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport to poll 166,000 votes, and Dr. Cross, although running 17,000 votes ahead of his ticket, was defeated by Republican Raymond E. Baldwin.

Party Leaders Divided

The fight has sent Party leaders into opposing camps. United States Senator Francis T. Maloney, renominated last spring, broke a long silence to come out for Dr. Cross this week. State Chairman John T. McCarthy and National Committeeman David E. Fitzgerald, Sr., have been listed among the chieftains backing Mr. Hurley.

Watching quietly on the sidelines has been former Congressman Alfred N. Phillips, Jr., a dark horse candidate whose hopes are based on the possibility the Hurley-Cross battle may become so bitter as to pave the way for a "compromise" candidate.

By a Staff Photographer

In Charge of a Booth

Cynthia Burrage (left) and her sister, Nancy, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cameron Burrage, Jr.

The annual field day of the Church of the Ascension at Ipswich, held yesterday afternoon on the Burrage estate, Candlewood, was marked by events both amusing and exciting. One item of entertainment was a group of seven men doing their best in a hat-trimming contest. On more spectacular scale was a gymkhana, in which riders from the Myopia Hunt Club gave an exhibition of jumping. Competitions for children were staged, and bowling alleys and ball and hoop games were in action along the Midway. Part of the proceeds were donated to the British division of the Allied War Relief Fund.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, with lowest temperature near 60; Friday cloudy, probably with showers in the afternoon or night; gentle east to southeast winds, becoming southwest and increasing on Friday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by showers late tonight and Friday; warmer in south portion tonight, cooler Friday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers in north portion Friday and in northwest portion late tonight; warmer in northwest portion late tonight.

Rhode Island: Some cloudiness tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle east and southeast winds tonight, becoming fresh southwest on Friday; partly cloudy tonight and cloudy with showers over north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	68	New York	64	74
Chicago	62	77	Norfolk	65	75
Denver	55	86	Philadelphia	62	75
Los Angeles	60	84	St. Louis	61	80
Miami	76	92	San Francisco	57	61
Minneapolis	53	79	Washington	64	80
New Orleans	74	86			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Aug. 22.
B—Maximum, Aug. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:56 p. m., E. D. T.; height, 9.3 feet.
Friday, 3:1[illegible] a. m., E. D. T.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:05 p. m.

Cattle Theft Curb Sought

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP) — Western Massachusetts farmers, claiming that "cattle rustlers" are active again in the industrial east, think there should be a law.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Little Dog Laughed," a new musical comedy, by Joseph Schrank, presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Paul Draper, Mili Monti, and Philip Loeb. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo in "Twenty Mule Team." 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Flight Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Earthbound." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20

Fenway—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns, and Una Merkel. 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time," 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:20, a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "They Drive By Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10:00 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns and Una Merkel. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO Boston—
"Babies for Sale," with Rochelle Hudson. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:20. Also Gene Autry in "Carolina Moon." 12:05, 4:05, 8. Stage: Buster West and Lucille Page. 1:20, 5:20, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:10. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Tomorrow: "They Drive By Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. Also "Ladies Must Live," with Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick.

State—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also the Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"The Hidden Master," "The Fiji Islands," "Going Places," "Mechanix Illustrated," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Television Preview; Naughty Nineties Musical; Fitzpatrick in the Fiji; Popular Science; Grantland Rice Swimming Pointers; Argentine Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Tomorrow: Information Please with Elmer Davis; Colored Sportsmen; Fitzpatrick tour; Cinderella; Tree of Life; Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.

Trans-Lux—
Frankie Darro in "On the Spot." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also "The Invisible Ray," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Tomorrow: "Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. Also "Murder in the Night," with Jack La Rue.

Uptown—
"The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Susan and God," featuring Joan Crawford and Frederic March. 2:30, 6, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Saps at Sea," with Laurel and Hardy. Also "All This, and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer.

University—
Bette Davis and Charles Boyer in "All This and Heaven Too." 2:05, 5:20, 9:30. Also selected short subjects.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Saints and Symbols by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Springfield's Plan E Vote Off Until '42

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22—Referendum on a Plan E charter of municipal government in Springfield has become a casualty of the war. The City Manager League, sponsor of a successful campaign to have the adoption of Plan E placed on the ballot in November, has decided not to force the issue until 1942. The decision is based on the premise that national and international crises are of superior importance.

More than 9,000 voters have signed petitions circulated by the League which would have required a referendum in November on the adoption of a city manager-proportional representation charter for Springfield. The public response to the appeal for signers was an excellent omen of favorable action on the question, the League leaders declared.

Attorney James S. Bulkley, youthful chairman of the City Manager League, announced the decision to postpone the referendum to 1942 in a statement emphasizing that "gravely unsettled conditions" at home and abroad led the League to defer its action.

"We are convinced that Plan E would be adopted by a great majority, but we would prefer to have the adoption brought about in a campaign of clear cut issues not confused by national and international issues," Mr. Bulkley said.

To obtain the referendum in November the League had to file 6,881 names with the Board of Registrars today. There have been 6,952 names certified by the registrars and the League has in its possession an additional 2,416 signatures which could have been submitted, providing an ample margin for technical errors among the signers. This last group will be withheld and submitted to the registrars before Sept. 30, giving definite assurance the referendum will be held in 1942.

The City Manager League will be active in the municipal campaign of 1941 in behalf of candidates pledged to Plan E charter, Mr. Bulkley announced.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Just Music."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

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Rents $25 to $70 per Mo.

821 BEACON ST.—*2 and 3 rooms*
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138 HUNTINGTON AVE.—*2 rms.*
282 NEWBURY ST.—*2 and 3 rms.*
99-103 NORWAY ST.—*1 rm. and alc. and 2 rms.*
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References Required

Apply to Supt. on premises or Chas. E. Cushing 209 Washington Street, Boston Laf. 7040

BOSTON

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT for MEN AIR CONDITIONED

RARE BUY! You are wondering why you should buy a Winter coat in August and pay cash, when you won't be able to use it before November.

The answer is that we are inviting you to do exactly what we did—buy in August with LOW out-of-season prices!

Through our buyers in New York and London, we have tracked down these great coats at bargain prices. Our buyers have canvassed fine shops here in America during the lull in the coat season, accumulating outstanding values. In England we bought odd lengths of fine Scotch, Irish or English materials including those typical fleecy fabrics, and had them tailored. You will find exceptional coats similar to those fine coats featured in fine shops at much higher prices.

Briefly, because we were preparing for the approaching snow under the hot Summer sun, you are able to get out-of-season prices.

FRIDAY at 9:30

MEN'S deluxe LONDON or AMERICAN OVERCOATS

rarely do you find coats of this fabric priced at **$27.95**

—SOME SURPLUS $40 OR $45 COATS FROM 2 MEN'S SHOPS
—PLENTY OF SOFT ENGLISH FLEECES
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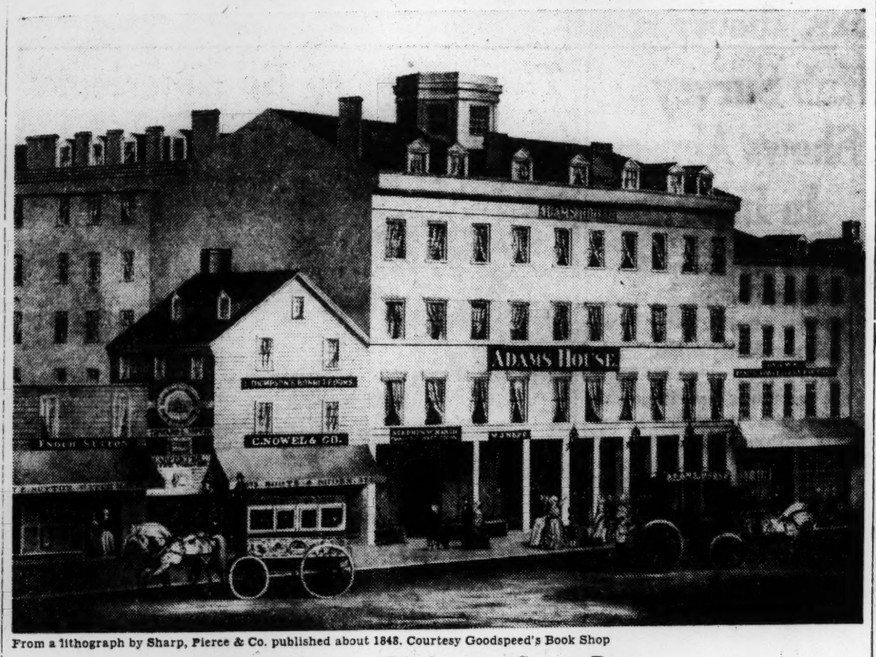
—FAMOUS NAME IRISH FLEECES
—ALL WOOL IMPORTED HEATHERS
—AMERICAN FLEECE FABRICS
—OXFORDS, BLUES, BROWNS, MIXTURES IN LOT
—DISTINCTIVE OVERPLAIDS, MIXTURES, PLAIN COLORS
—SIZES 35 TO 44 REGULAR, 35 TO 42 SHORT, 37 TO 42 LONG IN LOT

Most of our bargain lots are made here in America, only small percentage imported from abroad. We only buy merchandise that is out of the ordinary and greatly underpriced, to sell quickly FOR CASH. First prices must be low or we lose through automatic reductions. All merchandise on sale after 12 selling days automatically reduced 25% . . . after 18 selling days automatically reduced 50% . . . after 24 selling days automatically reduced 75% . . . any goods unsold after 30 selling days given to charitable institutions.

Old Boston Landmark



From a lithograph by Sharp, Pierce & Co. published about 1848. Courtesy Goodspeed's Book Shop

Adams House on Washington Street, Boston

This reproduction of a valuable and rare lithograph of the old Adams House, which was once one of the foremost of Boston hostelries, shows a typical scene on Washington Street about 1848. Note stagecoach and horse-drawn bus.

Harvard Group Would Spread Wartime Load

The risks, burdens and sacrifices inherent in war and in preparation for possible war should be equitably distributed among age groups and among economic groups, according to a four-point manifesto by the Committee on Morale and National Service of American Defense, Harvard Group, last night.

The statement calls for a comprehensive system of registration, training and draft as a duty of citizenship. It urges a scrupulous regard for constitutional liberties in wartime, and equal sacrifices by all social groups, with the safeguarding of rights of both labor and business. It declares that the "aims of American democracy are as yet imperfectly realized" and urges the union of all social groups to oppose infiltration of anti-democratic ideas spread by the totalitarian powers.

The Committee which prepared the manifesto included Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Chairman, author of "The Thought and Character of William James, Pulitzer prize winner in 1936; Dr. Max Lerner, former editor of The Nation and Professor of Political Science at Williams College; Bernard de Voto, former editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; Dumas Malone, former editor of "The Dictionary of American Biography" and now Director of the Harvard University Press.

Copies of the manifesto will be sent to members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

History Proves War News In 1775 the Same as Today

What would you give to own one of the broadsides published by General Gage to prove the British won the Battle of Bunker Hill—1775 propaganda, at its best?

Or would you prefer a "southeast view of the great town [sic] of Boston in New England in America" first published in 1772?

Or, as it appears in the catalogue "The Mathers. Weighed in the ballance by Delano A. Goddard and Found Not Wanting. [By Henry Stevens.]"

These are only a few of the aspects of New England's past that may be gleaned from a summer afternoon's flicking of pages of the annual "Bargain Catalogue, Summer, 1940," published by Goodspeed's Book Shop of Boston.

Catalogue of History

Annual catalogues are in the nature of a Sears, Roebuck catalogue of history. Like the latter, which is considered by sociologists as a text on behavior, the Goodspeed publications are a mine of information in themselves.

For instance, to go back to that neat bit of propaganda by General Gage on the subject of Bunker Hill. It starts off with a factual setting of the scene as history sees it:

"Boston, 26th of June 1775. This Town was alarmed on the 17th Instant at Break of Day by a Firing from the Lively Ship of War: and a Report was immediately spread that the Rebels had broke Ground, and were raising a Battery on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown, against the Town of Boston."

So far so good. But the good General did not continue in this objective description of what followed. After a somewhat one-sided recounting of the battle with some minimizing of the losses sustained by the King's troops he concludes:

Fought Bravely for King

"The Action has shown the Bravery of the King's Troops who under every Disadvantage gained a complete Victory over Three Times their Number, strongly posted, and covered by Breastworks. But they fought for their King, their Laws and Constitution."

Even the cataloguer looked upon the General's description as, well at least, colored by the press of political considerations. He adds a footnote:

"This fascinating leaf of history may be described as General Gage's public communiqué designed to counteract any unfavorable impression Rebel reports of the battle might have upon the Loyalists in the Colonies and the people and officials back in England."

One turns, after an afternoon with the bargain catalogue, to the evening papers with a somewhat sobered eye.

Governor Reveals Formation Of State Defense Board

SALISBURY, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today he was asking all organizations in Massachusetts to place their resources at the command of local defense committees which the State has established in every city and town.

Addressing the opening session of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, the Governor announced the formation of a Committee on Public Safety to be headed by former Gov. Channing H. Cox and added:

"Let us with every bit of strength we have prepare ourselves to defend the moral principles as well as the physical forces on which our Nation's way of life depends."

The membership of the new committee, the Governor explained, would be made known within a few days. Its purpose was to provide an active, central organization to co-ordinate the many defense activities underway and to deal with the various problems affecting cities and towns that are likely to arise in connection with national defense.

Governor Saltonstall praised the Legionnaires for their patriotic energy and told how a new Home Guard was being planned so that it could be set up when and if the National Guard was called into Federal service for training.

He explained that the State had leased the military reservations at Bourne to the Federal Government so that the National Guard training could take place there.

Attorney-General Paul A. Dever criticized delay by Congress in a demand for immediate action on defense legislation.

"This is no hour for bickering," Mr. Dever declared. "There is no time for federal legislators to fiddle while Rome burns. The American way of life is in peril with totalitarian conquerors pointing toward the most luscious bit on the face of the earth."

Stating that the American Legion should demonstrate its unselfishness "during the present emergency," by not asking for pensions for able-bodied men, Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County and Republican candidate for Attorney General, gave the opening address at the convention last night.

Mr. Bushnell, who is a member of the Legion, said: "Let us make no demands on the sorely pressed United States Treasury for ourselves. Let us also go on record that we are against demands by all special groups for special privileges which would interfere with national defense."

"Times ahead will call for sacrifices on the part of the American people if we are to survive," he declared. "Every Legionnaire knows that to get ready to hold its place in the world, this country must assume a staggering burden. If every dollar of annual income were taken by taxation from all of the rich and all of the poor today, it still would barely meet the annual cost of running the Government and paying for defense.

Speaking of the part that the Legion has always played in national defense, Mr. Bushnell continued, "The time has come in my opinion for the Ameriacn Legion to take an even more unselfish part in the American life than ever before. Let us proclaim to the country that we stand, as we have stood before, 'for God and Country,' and for that alone. Let us show the country that we seek and desire nothing except the high privilege of living—yes, and dying if need be—as Americans."

Mr. Bushnell declared the Legion had always been on the alert to expose subversive elements in the country often long before they had become apparent to the rest of the country.

Zoning Law Sought By Squantum Group

The Squantum Improvement Association has asked for the united co-operation of Quincy civic organizations to establish zoning laws in the city which at present has none and allows land owners to build almost anything, with few exceptions.

Resolutions favoring immediate action on the zoning matter were taken after a report by Frank Parsons of Squantum, local zoning expert, who declared that Squantum sewer facilities were gauged for single homes and not multiple houses. The organization also opposes indiscriminate industrial development. Robert Zottoli is President.

F. Ward Paine

F. Ward Paine of 300 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass., who passed on today after falling under an Elevated train at South Station Under, was a member of the firm of Paine, Webber and Company, brokers and investment bankers, 24 Federal Street, Boston. He was educated at Yale University and the University of Wisconsin, became a member of the brokerage firm in 1919 and was a member of numerous clubs and corporation directorates.

Cities Urged To Protect Water Works

To eliminate possible "fifth column" activity, Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Health, today urged municipal authorities to adopt measures to protect their water supply.

The Commissioner, in a message to the municipalities said, "It would appear appropriate for this Department to advise you of the necessity of considering adequate protection of public water supplies in any emergency program.

"In this connection, the Department recommends that adequate supervision be maintained to prevent trespassing in the vicinity of pumping stations and other sources from which water is taken directly for water supply purposes and that all filters, chlorinating apparatus, and other works for purifying and disinfecting the water supplies be adequately maintained with sufficient extra parts, cylinders, and chlorine, for use in any emergency.

"The Department also recommends that adequate protection be given to power lines where electric power is the only power available for pumping water, and that consideration be given to the installation of auxiliary power sources where necessary. The Department further recommends that consideration be given to emergency or auxiliary connection with the distribution systems of other adjacent supplies."

The Metropolitan District Commission recently announced the posting of additional guards on its water supply system and other works, to prevent possivble sabotage.

Cox Begins Work

Channing H. Cox, former Republican Governor of Massachusetts, today began organizing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's Emergency Defense Committee which will coordinate all defense activities in Massachusetts.

Mr. Cox was appointed Chairman of the Committee by Governor Saltonstall. The Committee will be composed of more than 100 members, the names of whom will be announced next Monday, it is understood.

The Defense Committee has been assigned Room 433 at the State House as its headquarters. Before starting work, Mr. Cox conferred with Russell Geroud, Assistant Secretary to the Governor, and Senator Chandler Bigelow (R) of Beverley.

This 'Figaro' Barks—And It's for Willkie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kennebunkport, Maine, Aug. 22

If Wendell L. Willkie and Mrs. Willkie accept the invitation of the Booth Tarkingtons to stay at Seawood while they are in Maine they will find themselves in a 100 per cent Republican household — including the author's French poodle, Figaro.

"Are you going to vote for Willkie?" addressed to the dog, brings an ecstatic series of barks from the pet, summer visitors to the serene old summering place report.

Mr. Tarkington has announced his support of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Seawood, the home to which he has invited the Willkies, is, as the name indicates, situated in a wood within view of the sea. It is in a secluded district above the Kennebunk River, a white-pillared mansion with beautiful gardens, apparently dropped in the midst of the forest.

Democrats Charge Republican Justice Flouts Bar Ethics

Charges that Philip Sherman, Special Justice of the Somerville District Court, is violating a canon of the Code of Judicial Ethics of the American Bar Association by directing the Republican campaign in the Somerville area and by his membership on the Rpublican State Committee, were made today by Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee.

The McCarthy charges were contained in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who appointed Representative Sherman as Special Justice in 1939. Mr. McCarthy insisted that either Governor Saltonstall had not heard of, or had deliberately ignored, the stand taken by Republican leaders on "clean politics" and "ethical procedure in political campaigns."

Thames Bridge O.K.'d

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Board of Army Engineers announced today approval of plans by the Connecticut State Highway Commission for a steel and concrete bridge across the Thames River between New London and Groton.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Friday, Aug. 23		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Summer Plays in Prospect

Attractions scheduled for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse. Aug. 28-31, "Night Must Fall."

Harrison — Deertrees Theater. Florence Reed in "The Shanghai Gesture." Closing play.

Kennebunkport — Kennebunkport Playhouse. Aug. 27-31, "Private Lives." Closing play.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse. Buddy Ebsen in "Elmer the Great," with Vilma Ebsen.

Skowhegan — Lakewood Playhouse. Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal."

New Hampshire

Keene—Keene Summer Theater. "The Drunkard."

New London — New London Players. Aug. 28-31, "When We Are Married." Closing play.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players. Aug. 28-31, "What a Life."

Rye Beach—Farragut Players. Aug. 27-31, "Fledgling," a new play with McKay Morris and Sylvia Weld. Closing play.

Tamworth—The Barnstormers, "The Guardsman," in a circuit of New Hampshire towns. Closing play.

Whitefield—Chase Barn Players. "Three - Cornered Moon." Closing play.

Vermont

Middlebury — Playhouse. Aug. 30, "Accent on Youth."

Weston — Weston Playhouse. Aug. 30-Sept. 1, "Boy Meets Girl." Closing Play.

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater. Ezra Stone in a new play, "Your Loving Son," by Abby Merchant. Closing play.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater. Aug. 28-31, "There's Always Juliet." Closing play.

Cohasset—South Shore Players. Arthur Treacher in "The Hottentot." Closing play.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse. Eva LeGallienne in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary." Closing play.

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater. "The Drunkard."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater. Ruth Chatterton in "Pygmalion." Closing play.

Marblehead—North Shore Players. Ina Claire in "Biography." Closing play.

Nantucket — Nantucket Players. Aug. 25-27, "Ah, Wilderness." Closing play.

Newburyport — Ould Newbury Studio Players. Aug. 27-31, "French Without Tears." Closing play.

Osterville—Theater of the Fifteen. Aug. 27-31, "See My Lawyer." Closing play.

Provincetown—Artists Theater. "Liliom."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse. Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry."

Westboro—Red Barn Theater. "Pigs."

Westboro — Town Hall Playhouse. Michael Whalen in "Up Pops the Devil."

Rhode Island

Ashton — Lippitt Players. Aug. 27-Sept. 1, "But Not Definitely," a new play by Pierre Brannick.

Newport—Casino Civic Theater. Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy in "The Marquise." Closing play.

Connecticut

Branford — Montowese Playhouse. Aug. 27-31, "No Time for Comedy." Closing play.

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse. Adrienne Ames and James Rennis in "Riddle Me This."

Litchfield—Litchfield Hills Theater. Aug. 27-Sept. 1, "Ghosts."

Milford—Plymouth Playhouse. "The Cat and the Canary."

Salisbury — Salisbury Summer Theater. Aug. 28-31, "Kind Lady." Closing play.

Suffield — Band Box Theater. Aug. 27-31, "More Sinned Against Than Usual." Closing play.

New York

Avon—Rochester Summer Theater. Aug. 29-31, "Margin for Error."

Bellport — Bellport Summer Theater. Aug. 27-31, "The Vinegar Tree." Closing play.

Bridgeport — Playhouse. Aug. 28-Sept. 1, "The Importance of Being Earnest."

Cedarhurst — Cedarhurst Playhouse. Tallulah Bankhead in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

East Hampton — John Drew Memorial Theater. Aug. 30-31, "Fair Helen," a comic opera adapted from the opera bouffe, "Hélène," by Offenbach. Closing play.

Point Chautauqua — Dock Theater. Aug. 29-31, "When Ladies Meet."

Saratoga Springs — Spa Theater. Tamara Geva in a new play by William E. Barry "The Prodigal Father." Closing play.

Schenectady—Mohawk Drama Festival at Union College. Aug. 27-31, Charles Coburn and Jean Muir in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Closing play.

Skaneateles—Skaneateles Summer Theater. "Ardent Is the Word," a new play by Ruth Welty and Gene Renouf. Closing play.

White Plains—Ridgeway Theater. Paul and Grace Hartmann in "Tonight at 8:30." Closing play.

New Jersey

Cape May—Cape Theater. Aug. 27-31, Julie Haydon in one of William Saroyan's new plays, "Sweeney in the Trees."

Jutland—Hunterdon Hills Playhouse. Aug. 26-Sept. 2, "The Butter and Egg Man."

Maplewood—Maplewood Summer Theater. Elliott Nugent in "The Male Animal."

Princeton—McCarter Theater. Ruth Gordon in "Here Today."

Pennsylvania

Deer Lake—Deer Lake Summer Theater. Aug. 27-31, "On the Spot," with Anna May Wong.

Eagles Mere—Jitney Players. Alison Skipworth in "Criminal at Large."

Factoryville — Cobweb Players. Aug. 28-31, "Aaron Slick from Pumpkin Crick."

New Hope—Bucks County Playhouse. Louis Calhern in "The Firebrand."

Maryland

Braddock Heights — Mountain Theater. Aug. 28-31, "The Vinegar Tree."

Pikesville—Pikesville Summer Theater. Aug. 28-31, "Kind Lady." Closing play.

District of Columbia

Washington—Roadside Theater. "The Virginian."

Virginia

Abingdon — Barter Theater, Drama Festival. Play changes nightly, except Sunday, from Aug. 26-Sept. 2 as follows: "Accent on Youth," "Peg O' My Heart," "Lee of Virginia," "On Earth as It Is," "Davy Crocket," "Margin for Error," and "Family Portrait."

* * *

Play for Repertory

The Boston company of "Life With Father" is now booked for the Civic Repertory Theater, opening Sept. 30. Dorothy Gish and Stanley Ridges have the leading roles. This is the third company formed to play the Lindsay-Crouse comedy. The other two are reported still doing capacity business in New York and Chicago. The engagement at the Repertory is under the auspices of New England Town Hall, which has taken over the house.

Big Lumber Needs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Defense Commission has advised the National Lumber Manufacturers Association the Army and Navy needed 650,000,000 feet of lumber for projects either under construction or planned. The Navy said it would require 395,000,000 feet. Without specifying the type of work or number of feet needed, it said part of this would be used at New London, Conn., Newport and Quonset Point, R. I., Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H. The Army did not list any New England lumber needs.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Western Serenade
3:15 "Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Tigers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Musicale	Herbert Morrison, talk	"Stella Dallas"	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Music: Speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Consolaires"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Interviews	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot; songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Political talk	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European News	Frederick R. Sullivan	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	W. Williams, comment. "Serenade"	"Let's Dance" E. Oettinger, soprano
7:45				
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers	"Canadian Holiday": dramatized travelogue	NBC Concert Orchestra	Ed Mayehoff; quartet;	"Fireside Time"
8:15		NBC Concert Orchestra	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange As It Seems": news	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family." Starring Ezra Stone	"In Chicago Tonight": variety program	Sport program American Legion speaker
8:45				
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Midweek Function": recording	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Gail Patrick; Brian Aherne; Emanuel Fenermann, 'cellist; orch	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	NBC Orchestra, direction Josef Honti		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	Rudy Vallee Variety program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 William Allen White	"Aloah Land": music		Pennant Contenders	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	News Service	Wes Point's Cadets
10:45 Music: Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	Grant Park Concert	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00 News: Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Arthur Mann, comment	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. T. V. Smith, Ill.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Midnight Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Duke Daley's Fourteen Gentlemen of Rhythm.	"Day's End"
11:45	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra		News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythm	
8:45 "Hits and Encores"		"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press news	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle": vocalists; organ	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children.		"Julia Blake": sketch	Merry-Go-Round"	
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard'	"Organesque"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilton House"	"On With the Dance"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Request program with
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks.	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour. Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	Jean Harper, contralto
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Betty Crocker"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sport program	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Vocalist; orchestra.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Sports; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45 The World Today.	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	John Kirby's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Registration of Voters	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce; Artie Auerbach; orch.	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Let's Dance" Levitow's Salon Orch.
7:45	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs		
8:00 "Yankee Swapper"	Robison's Buckaroos	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Wings for America"; dramatization	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15 "Singing Strings"	"Symphony of Melody"	"From Hollywood Today": vocalists; orch	"Sinfonietta"; Joseph Littau, conductor	Sport program
8:30 "Choose Up Sides"; sports quiz; News.	"Death Valley Days" dramatic sketch			Tenor and piano
8:45				
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Harry Kogen's Orchestra; vocalists	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			Mickey Alpert's Orch	
9:30 "Grand Central Station"; drama	Grant Park Concert; Glenn Bainum's Band	"Music for Moderns"; Clarence Furhman's Or.	'Command Performance' dramatization	Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Public Affairs	John Barry, news	Don Ameche variety program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Network program	"Tropical Moods"	"Quiz Kids"; questions; interview	News Service	Wohl's Sophisticates
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Grant Park Concert; Glen Bainum's Band	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.			Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; Sports; Music	News Service	"Alien Registration";	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Sonya Henie, speaker.	California Ramblers
11:30 "Midnight Swing Club"	"The Music You Want".	Dance Music	Tony Pastor's Orchestra.	"Day's End"
11:45	"The Music You Want".	Dance Music	Tony Pastor's Orchestra.	News Service

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Songs of Robert Schumann. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Light Music Concert. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Communications of the World Association of Hungarians; News in English; Ballet Music. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg. 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Serial Play: "Rupert of Hentsau." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—"Business Life in modern Japan," a talk in English. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Cabaret. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

U. S. Sea Courses Lure 'Salty' New Englanders

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—When a nor'easter blows down the New England coast, the salt air must reach back into the hills, for the young men from the mountains and from the seaport towns alike show a hankering for the sea.

The battleship Wyoming made a training cruise in July with 600 apprentice seamen, and 75 of them hailed from New England. When three battleships of the Atlantic squadron sailed this week with 1,500 more would-be Naval Reserve ensigns, 150 were from "Down East."

Typical of the New England recruits who had seafaring forebears, was David Thurlow of Newburyport, Mass. A senior student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he had been studying marine engineering and working during vacations in Fore River shipyards.

"The Navy is right in my line," said young Thurlow as he waited to board the battleship Arkansas. "I can't know too much about ships."

His family has been in New England since 1636, he said, and one ancestor, Capt. Moses Brown, was master of the early American privateer Merrimac.

Like most of the New England recruits, Mr. Thurlow is an ardent small-boat sailor. His face was bronzed by the sun, and he said he had just come from sailing an Indian-class sloop in competition at Marblehead, race week.

However, there were many apprentices who had no previous experience with the sea. Michael Dee, Jr. of Boston, is the son of Maj. Michael Dee, United States Army, retired. When he signed up for the cruise he was a sophomore at Boston College.

"I read about this chance to join the Naval Reserve," said Mr. Dee, "so I put it up to my father. Though he's an Army man, he advised me to go ahead."

All the apprentices must have had two years college training. But not always—as in the case of Mr. Thurlow—have their studies fitted directly with an interest in the Navy.

Louis J. Michaud, of Salem, Mass., a graduate of Boston College, brought with him a knowledge of accounting that he hoped to use in the Reserve.

"After the cruise and shore training," he said, "I'd like to get a transfer to the Naval Finance School, in Philadelphia."

The 150 recruits from New England were assigned to the Arkansas, and were merged with apprentices from the South. The southerners, 450 strong, hailed from every State from Maryland, along the Gulf coast, to Texas.

Of 20 "work days" during the 30-day cruise, they will spend five days each studying gunnery, engineering, seamanship, and navigation.

When they return in September, the apprentices recommended by the commanding officer will become "midshipmen" and will receive 90 days of shore training either in the Naval Reserve ship Illinois, in New York, or in a new school at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Ninety per cent of the apprentices who made the first cruise in July were accepted so it is safe to say that 65 New England students are now in shore school. The Illinois, a battleship commissioned in 1898, has been converted into a floating, self-contained college. The 300 midshipmen sleep and eat on the main deck, attend classes on the deck above, and study in a huge drill hall on the upper deck.

James H. Gilman, Jr., of Wayland, Mass., is now studying on the Illinois, aiming for a commission as ensign, United States Naval Reserve, after his 90-days shore training. He is a junior, in economics, at Harvard University.

"I joined up because I love the sea, for one thing, and it was the only way I could get a commission," he said. "The cruise on the Wyoming was a fine experience. Among many other things, we learned to wash our own clothes, and when we landed you didn't hear anyone saying 'front and back' for bow and stern."

He said that the majority of the New Englanders he had met on the schoolship, had been small-boat sailors. Mr. Gilman had cruised from Florida to Nova Scotia in small craft.

His classmate, Martin Falk, Jr., of South Dartmouth, Mass., graduated last spring from the University of Georgia, in the school of commerce.

"I started out to get into the banking business," he said, "but since the cruise, I've decided I would try to make a career in the Navy."

Committee Hears Requests for Funds In WPA Projects

The Finance Committee of the Boston City Council held a hearing this morning on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's request for additional funds for WPA projects totaling more than $300,000.

The meeting was presided over by Henry L. Shattuck, Chairman of the Finance Commission, who questioned heads of City Departments concerning items which are to be covered by the additional funds. Among those who appeared were George Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, who stated that he required $200,000 to complete paving projects; Fire Commissioner Arthur Reilly who is requesting $10,000 for a WPA project to place fire conduits under ground; William P. Lang, Park Commissioner, who seeks $150,000 for park projects; and Leo F. Foster, head of the Municipal Survey Commission, who is requesting $7,000 for surveys.

Speed and Strength!

Prof. Harold E. Edgerton

Bang! Flash! And M. I. T. Test Is Over

The glass in an automobile windshield withstood the force of a shotgun load and the high-speed camera proved itself faster than the shot, during an experiment at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prof. Harold E. Edgerton's stroboscopic light illumines the scene with a flash lasting 1/1,000,000th of a second. Note how the high-speed camera has caught the shot still traveling in the air.

Connecticut Fairs Popular, And Not a Horse Race in Lot

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22—This is fair season in Connecticut. The biggest pumpkin, the tallest stalk of corn, the fattest pig come into their own as the closing weeks of August start the annual round of fairs in country towns. Many of the old fairs have gone out of existence, but a new kind of exposition has come into being to take their place.

Seventeen years ago the 4-H Clubs in Middlesex County formed the first 4-H fair association in the United States. From that beginning the idea has spread not only through Connecticut but to other states. Connecticut now has six county 4-H Club fairs. They are run by youngsters. The exhibitors are all club members. But they carry on the traditions of the country fairs of generations back, and they are getting the paid admissions the older fairs, in many cases, failed to hold.

The first of these fairs, for the 1940 season, was held last Saturday in Vernon Center. The Tolland County 4-H Clubs combined with the Grange in an all-day program. Another was held Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Durham, for Middlesex County clubs. Another is scheduled Saturday by New Haven County youngsters in the town of Woodbridge. Litchfield, New London and Hartford counties will have their 4-H fairs next week.

There isn't a horse race among them. But the youngsters' fairs have retained many of the other features of the old-fashioned county fair. Ox pulling contests and horse pulling contests are popular features, and the farmers bring their heaviest teams to compete. Woodchopping contests, pie eating contest, greased pole climbs and milking contests are stunts the youngsters have added to the fair routine.

There isn't a midway on any of the grounds. But there is plenty of soda pop and hot dogs, and a few of the more ambitious groups hire tumblers and other entertainers. The "acts" are more likely to be original skits by a group of farm boys and girls, or a play presented by the older members of the clubs.

Prohibition Ticket

There will be a Prohibition ticket in the Fall election in Connecticut, for the first time in 20 years, if 7,000 voters sign petitions now being circulated in the State. The Prohibition Party has announced its intention of seeking a place on the ballot and running Gustave T. Bochman of West Hartford, field secretary of the Connecticut Temperance Union, for the office of Governor. The last Prohibition ticket in Connecticut was in the election of 1920. The law requires petitions signed by 1 per cent of the total number of persons voting in the last election to admit a new party or revive an old one. That means approximately 7,000 signers.

Farm Wages Soar

The war, bringing a boom to industry, is beginning to pinch the farmers in the matter of wages for their hired help. Vegetable growers, at the peak of their harvest season, dairymen who need extra hands for haying, fruit growers who will soon begin to harvest their crop, all complain that help is hard to get and wages high.

Men who have been steady hands on farms, particularly those men who are handy with farm tools, know how to fix a balky tractor, and manage a pressure spray rig in an apple orchard, have been leaving the country for jobs in aircraft factories.

Prison Freedom Curtailed

Escape of two convicts in 10 days from the Osborn Prison Farm in Enfield has brought trouble to the convicts who didn't run away. Jobs have been rearranged and additional guards assigned. There will be less freedom for a while at the lockless, barless prison farm. Only prisoners with good behavior records get an opportunity to leave Wethersfield for the freer life at Enfield. Two of them just walked away. One has been captured. The other is still at large.

Seal Sales Halted

Benjamin E. Harwood, state chairman of the Republican Party, wants to avoid even the appearance of evil. Sale of seals to raise money for the Republican campaign has been halted on Mr. Harwood's order because it may be contrary to the Hatch Act.

Pay Envelopes 'Heavy'

A ton of silver dollars is circulating in Middletown. To show merchants of that city where its payroll money goes, the Russell Manufacturing Company paid off last week in coin. Silver dollars were procured from the Philadelphia mint and the average pay envelop weighed three pounds.

M. I. T. Test Shows Gains In Two Fields

The profound results of laboratory research in two great fields of endeavor, the automotive and photography, were recounted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today. Shot from a 12-gauge automatic shotgun which failed to crack the windshield of a modern automobile was photographed in flight while traveling 100 feet faster than the actual report of the firearm.

Standing but 15 feet away from the motorcar, Dick Shaughnessy, 17-year-old champion skeet shooter, took aim at the laminated high-test, safety glass in the windshield while Prof. Harold E. Edgerton, inventor of the ultra-speed photographic technique, got his camera in place for the flash capable of exposures at 1/1,000,000th of a second.

Triggered by the sound of the shot striking but failing to penetrate the windshield, the professor's stroboscopic light illuminated the scene with a peak intensity exceeding 50,000 one-hundred watt lamps, were they to be concentrated in a single small area. But the camera did more than show the results of the shooting, which merely discolored the glass behind which anyone could have sat safely. It actually caught some of the shot in flight before striking the windshield.

Though cracked on both sides, the glass which is now used in modern automobiles still clings to the newly developed "polyvinal acetal resin" which is sandwiched in between two sheets of glass. This type of glass should not be confused with the new bullet proof glass, although it has the high-resisting qualities shown in the M. I. T. tests.

Closer Ties Urged Between All Willkie Groups in Bay State

A lack of proper co-ordination between the independent Wendell L. Willkie voters and the regular Republican organizations in Massachusetts was charged today by Representative George W. Roberts (R) of Boston, candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General, before members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Mr. Roberts was one of five Republican Attorney General candidates to appear at the club meeting today to seek support of their candidacy. The other four were Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, Robert T. Bushnell of Newton, William C. Crossley, District Attorney of the Southern district, Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties. The only G. O. P. Attorney General candidate not present was Michael A. Fredo of Arlington.

Representative Roberts warned their are only 48 days left in which voters may register and charged that there were too many social activities and not enough "old-fashioned leg work" in the Republican Party. He called upon the audience to assume leadership in co-ordinating the activities between the Willkie forces and the regular Republican organization.

Phillips Ketchum, Chairman of the Masachusetts Willkie Volunteer Committee, informed of Mr. Robert's statement said "Plans for such co-ordination are well-formed and are very fully under way."

Appreciation

Fay

No Music Too Deep

Who said symphonies are heavy stuff? Not this fellow, listening to Haydn's 99th and Tchaikovsky's fourth at the Children's Music Appreciation program, presented yesterday at Hatch Memorial Shell.

Girls—Copy Beau's Coat; It's the Thing

The jury of college men which sat in judgment on college girl fashions last night at the Boy-Meets-Girl Slattery Style Show left no doubt for an audience of 700 that they prefer blondes to brunettes, dislike sloppy clothes, but don't object to having their own coats copied if they are well tailored.

Further—they like tweeds, are cold to the new knee-socks, although they approve short skirts. They like black or white in evening dresses; are far from enthusiastic over red.

Many a man's smart overcoat, a pork-pie hat, a crisply tailored sports jacket proved itself too good for men only at the show in Boston.

Seventeen college girls representing as many leading campuses modeled fashions of their selection, and displayed beyond a doubt that this year it's quite correct to look like your best beau at Princeton by wearing a long, tweed jacket exactly like his in every detail. It's equally smart to flatter your week-end "date" at Harvard by meeting him at the train in a covert cloth overcoat, designed and finished exactly like his. The men modeled duplicate fashions tailored by Leopold Morse.

Truck Rental Probe Begun in Cambridge

The Middlesex District Attorney's office has started an investigation of truck renting by Cambridge city departments to determine whether municipal officials have been renting trucks to the city under assumed names.

The investigation came as a result of complaints that city officials, owning a number of trucks, had rented them to the city under assumed names or under the names of relatives. The city pays $12 a day for the use of such trucks.

Commenting on the investigation, Mayor John W. Lyons said, "We in Cambridge always welcome an investigation."

If You're Looking for a House,

Planning to Build, or

Shopping for Apartments

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Apartment and Real Estate Pages

August 23

Will Be a Helpful Guide

Where to look? How much will it cost? How big will it be? This issue of The Christian Science Monitor will answer a good many questions the home-seeker is asking. Watch for it. Special photographs, articles, and an unusually large number of real estate advertisements will help you organize your plans for autumn moving.

Placements in Farm Labor Prove 'There's Always Work'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 22—The saying, "There's always something to do around the farm," has been given a thorough try-out by Emory E. Grayton, Director of the Massachusetts State College Placement Service, and his findings confirm the expression. He has placed nearly 4,000 young men students or graduates of the State College courses in temporary or permanent employment during the past 12 years.

In 1929 he was appointed to help two-year agriculture students find summer work to comply with the vocational practice requirements of their course. The 1,448 summer jobs he has found for this group have netted the students a total of $611,796, earnings which most of them use to complete their second and final year in this course.

In more recent years he has undertaken the work of finding summer vocational training opportunities for about 325 students of the regular four-year college courses, has helped another 1,100 seniors to get started in permanent jobs within their fields of specialization, and has found opportunities for change or advancement for another 1,000 alumni.

"I've let scores of openings go unfilled," he said, "because I didn't have a student available whom I thought was qualified. After all, if we put the employer in contact with a man who meets his specific specifications, that employer is going to appreciate our willingness to consider his needs and come back for more men or recommend our service to others."

Providence Authority Receives Housing Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22—The Providence Housing Authority has received $550,000 from Washington, sufficient to meet all costs of land acquisition for the Roger Williams low-cost housing project in South Providence, David J. Barry, Chairman of the Providence Authority, has announced.

The Roger Williams project is one of two slum-clearance projects now underway in this city. Construction is expected to start early in the fall.

DISTRIBUTION BEGINS TOMORROW

FRANCK'S

Symphony in D Minor

FIRST ALBUM . . . Complete in 3 Double Faced 12-Inch Records—6 Recordings

DISTRIBUTION HEADQUARTERS

889 Boylston Street
31 Tremont Street
150 Federal Street

Tomorrow, Friday, August 23, you can get the first unit of Cesar Franck's inspirational Symphony in D Minor, the last of twelve symphonic recordings available under this Boston Music Appreciation Offer. Franck has earned the rightful title of true leader of the modern school of French symphony. The listener is held spellbound, entranced by the enchanting flow of this exalted music.

Because of its extreme length this masterpiece is released in two units which you get for only $1.69 per unit. Each unit consists of three double-faced 12-inch records. The first unit is ready for distribution tomorrow; the second unit will be available starting next Friday, August 30th. You would pay fifteen dollars for this same composition, recorded by the same orchestra under the direction of the same conductor with the names of the orchestra and conductor on the records. Distribution of all records in this Boston Music Appreciation Offer will continue as long as the supply lasts.

HOW TO GET YOUR RECORDS

1. Come for, or send for, your symphonies at MUSIC APPRECIATION CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS, 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street (corner Gloucester Street), or 150 Federal Street. The offices will be open each day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Requests by mail will be filled in order received.

2. Each week one of the twelve symphonic masterpieces will be released. Those symphonies which are now available are listed in the box at the right. These weekly releases will be made until all of the educational masterpieces provided in the campaign have been made available to the public.

3. You receive each symphony, which consists of either three or four double-faced twelve-inch records for a total payment of $1.69. THIS IS NOT FOR EACH RECORD, but for the COMPLETE symphony, all three or four records, six or eight recordings which comprise each symphony. You receive those of the 12 symphonies you may desire with the understanding that you are obtaining the records for personal use and that you are not securing them for the purpose of re-sale at a higher price. You will be asked to sign a statement to this effect when you receive each symphony. The two symphonies, which consist of five records, require a payment of $2.18 for the entire symphony of all five records, ten recordings. The Cesar Franck D Minor Symphony, on account of its length, is divided into two units, each unit consisting of three double-faced twelve-inch records, and the cost of each unit is the same as for any other three-record group. A quantity of de luxe records, known as Philharmonic Transcriptions, and inclosed in record albums, designed individually for each particular symphony, is available at a slightly higher price!

4. An electric Record-Player attachment is available for those who require a means of playing records at a cost of $4.75. It can be attached to the average radio and plays records through the loudspeaker of the radio. It operates only on AC current.

For those who want a more elaborate Record-Player, a Symphonic De Luxe Model, inclosed in a walnut case, is available at a higher price.

If you wish delivery of your symphonies by mail, add 25 cents for shipping charges for each symphony. Add 50 cents for shipping charges if you wish a Record-Player shipped to you.

5. Every effort will be made to supply as many symphonies as are required. Mail orders will be filled in order of receipt.

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NOW AVAILABLE

At Distribution Headquarters

SCHUBERT'S
Symphony No. 8 in B Minor

BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 5 in C Minor

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Nutcracker Suite

MOZART'S
Symphony No. 40 in G Minor

DEBUSSY'S
"Afternoon of a Faun"
"Clouds" and "Festivals"

WAGNER'S
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"
Prelude to "Parsifal"

BACH'S
Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 2 and 3

HAYDN'S
Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Symphony No. 4 in F Minor

BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 8 in F Major

BRAHMS'
Symphony No. 2 in D Major

FRANCK'S
Symphony in D Minor
(First Album)

Next Week—FRANCK
Symphony in D Minor
(Second Album)

New York Club Close to Locals in Race—Record-Breaking Field of Port Siders

Yankees Press Red Sox As Tiger Series Opens

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Red Sox opened a three-game series with the Detroit Tigers this afternoon at Fenway Park, Manager Joe Cronin took a quick backward glance and discovered that those pesky Yankees are chasing him again. In fact, unless the locals can step up their August pace in competition with the club from the Automobile City, they face the embarrassment of leaving the first division.

By sweeping three straight from the Tigers at Yankee Stadium, Joe McCarthy moved to within a mere game of the Red Sox in the American League standing. Cronin's hope for an immediate respite lies in the fact that Cleveland today began a series in the playground of the four-time world champions.

Vitt's Pitchers

Before taking a train out of Boston yesterday, Oscar Vitt promised to pitch Al Milnar, Al Smith, and Bobby Feller against the Yanks in that order. As Smith and Milnar are capable southpaws, and master Bob is the outstanding hurler in baseball today, New York's chances of moving higher in the race appear dim. All of which is good news to fans locally.

Looking at the situation from an optimistic point of view, the Red Sox early today were only 2½ contests in back of the Tigers, who are fighting desperately to stay close to the leading Indians. Should Cronin succeed in creating a new winning streak, he could pass Del Baker's outfit before it departed from Fenway on Saturday. However, judging by the Sox pitching, this possibility is remote.

Gelbert at Third

With due respect to Charley Gelbert, who was once one of the best infielders in the National League, the Red Sox will miss Jim Tabor in the games remaining. Gelbert is smooth defensively and joined the Sox with a respectable batting average, but he lacks Tabor's distance power. Down low in the batting order, Jim provided an always-dangerous home run spark. With Marvin Owen also on the sidelines, it is fortunate that Cronin picked Gelbert off the waiver list to play third base.

When he was forced to leave the club, Tabor had batted .280 in 110 contests. He had 20 homers and 70 runs driven in. Jim also leads the Red Sox with 11 stolen bases. He has hustled for Cronin this season and will get his job back in the spring.

Sox Edge Tigers

As of this morning, the Red Sox sport a nine-to-eight edge in their series with Detroit. On the last western tour, the locals broke even in four contests at Briggs Stadium, and the Tigers did likewise in their last series at Fenway. It was here that Buck Newsom met with the injury that interrupted his sensational hurling streak. The big right-hander was the Tiger mound nomination this afternoon.

Briefs . . . Fritz Ostermueller pitched well enough to win the Cleveland final, but instead was handed his sixth defeat . . . The southpaw yielded only six hits in eight innings, fanning eight, but his mates were unable to bunch their blows off Mel Harder . . . Bill Fleming, the recruit from Hollywood, made his initial American League appearance after Ostie was taken out for a pinch hitter . . . Bill hurled a no-run ninth . . . Stan Spence has delivered two pinch hits in a row, one of them a homer . . . Lou Finney has made only one hit in the last four games . . . Dom Di Maggio has a seven-game hitting streak of .429 . . . Doc Cramer has gone up 13 points in the most recent seven engagements.

Cramer, incidentally, has 162 hits and should go over the 200 level before the schedule closes . . . Ted Williams has hit in nine straight games and is now among the league's leaders . . . With Charley Gelbert on third base, the Red Sox have six regulars batting over .300 . . . Only Joe Cronin and Bobby Doerr are under the charmed level . . . The Bees dropped another close one yesterday in Pittsburgh . . . Today they are in Cincinnati . . . Johnny Cooney has a new hitting streak of 11 games and has missed connecting only three times in the last 36 Bee encounters . . . Eddie Miller has made only one error at shortstop in the last 31 games, and has a hitting streak of 10 contests.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Chapman lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Weatherly cf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Boudreau ss	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
Trosky, 1b	3	1	0	0	12	0	0
Bell rf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Keltner 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mack 2b	4	1	2	3	3	8	0
Hemsley c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Harder p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	4	7	10	27	14	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	5	1	1	4	4	0	0
Cramer rf	5	1	4	4	0	0	0
Foxx c	2	0	0	0	8	0	0
Williams lf	5	0	3	3	1	0	0
Finney 1b	5	0	0	0	10	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	3	3	3	1	0
Gelbert 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Ostermueller p	3	0	1	1	0	2	1
*Spence	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fleming p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	2	11	17	27	7	1

*Batted for Ostermueller in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Mack 2, Boudreau, Di Maggio, Williams. Home runs, Mack, Di Maggio. Stolen bases, Weatherly, Keltner. Double plays, Mack, Boudreau and Trosky 2; Boudreau, Mack and Trosky. Left on base, Cleveland 8, Boston 12. Base on balls, by Harder 3, by Ostermueller 4. Struck out, by Harder 2, by Ostermueller 8. Hits off Ostermueller, 6 in 8 innings; off Fleming, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 2h. 27m. Umpires, Moriarty, Hubbard, Pipgrass and Rommel. Attendance (actual), 10,600.

Bees

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
P Waner lb	4	1	1	1	12	1	0
Garms 3b	4	1	2	2	1	1	0
Elliott rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	1	1	1	2	6	0
Van Robays lf	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Gustine 2b	3	0	0	0	5	4	0
Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
Davis c	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Heintzelman p	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	34	3	10	12	27	14	0
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
West 1b	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	1	1	3	3	1
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	1	1	2	6	0
Sisti 3b	3	1	2	3	1	1	0
Moore rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
*Glossop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Sullivan p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coffman p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	8	10	24	13	1

*Batted for Moore in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1		—3
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Masi 2, Gustine, Garms, Di Maggio, Sisti. Double plays, Masi and Rowell; Vaughan and P. Waner. Left on bases, Boston 6, Pittsburgh 9. Base on balls, by Sullivan, by Heintzelman 2, by Coffman. Struck out, by Coffman 2, by Heintzelman. Hits off Sullivan 7 in 4 innings; off Coffman, 3 in 4 innings. Wild pitch, Sullivan. Losing pitcher, Coffman. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpires, Klem, Ballanfant and Campbell. Attendance (actual), 2,281.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Av.
Gelbert	20	58	21	.362
Carey	21	34	12	.352
Williams	107	415	140	.337
Finney	103	440	147	.334
Di Maggio	71	282	80	.317
Cramer	116	313	162	.316
Foxx	108	383	119	.310
Cronin	115	420	118	.281
Doerr	114	449	126	.280
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Peacock	51	108	30	.278
Spence	85	54	13	.241
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Av.
Rowell	92	327	108	.330
Cooney	76	245	75	.306
Ross	112	434	130	.299
Miller	111	416	120	.288
West	99	364	103	.282
Moore	75	245	65	.265
Hassett	108	428	100	.233
Sisti	97	371	86	.231
Glossop	63	168	38	.226
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Masi	54	116	22	.190
Berres	72	169	30	.178
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	G	W	L	P. C.
Terry	3	1	0	1.000
Heving	29	8	2	.800
Grove	17	6	3	.667
Johnson	10	4	2	.667
Wilson	33	7	5	.583
Dickman	27	8	6	.571
Hash	31	7	6	.538
Galehouse	22	6	6	.500
Ostermueller	22	3	6	.333
Bagby	28	7	13	.350
Fleming	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	G	W	L	P. C.
Tobin	7	2	1	.667
Salvo	13	8	6	.571
Errickson	26	9	8	.529
Sullivan	28	8	12	.400
Strincevich	23	3	5	.375
Posedel	24	8	16	.333
Piechota	17	2	4	.333
Coffman	26	1	3	.250
Javery	22	0	3	.000

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .359; Appling, Chicago, .347.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 100; McCosky, Detroit, 92.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 105; Foxx, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 97.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 162; Radcliff, St. Louis, 156.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 41.

Triples—Finney, Boston, McCosky, Detroit, and Keller, New York, 13.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 33; Di Maggio, New York, 25.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 27; Walker, Washington, 18.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 15-2; Feller, Cleveland, 22-6, and Rowe, Detroit, 11-3.

National League

Batting—Rowell, Boston, .330; Danning, New York, .324.

Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 87; Mize, St. Louis, 86.

Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 95; Mize, St. Louis, 91.

Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 143; Herman, Chicago, 141.

Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 34; Hack, Chicago, 32.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 12; Mize, St. Louis, 10.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 35; Nicholson, Chicago, and Rizzo, Philadelphia, 19.

Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 15; Frey, Cincinnati, 13.

Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 12-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 10-3.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Vince Di Maggio, Pirates—His eighth inning double scoring Arky Vaughan gave Bucs second straight over Boston Bees.

Mickey Witek, Giants—His single in the 11th scored Mel Ott with winning run as Giants beat Reds, 5-4.

Carl Doyle, Cardinals—His relief pitching helped Cards take series finale from Dodgers.

Charley Frey, Phillies—His 10th inning homer with one on gave Phils victory over Cubs.

George Selkirk, Yankees—His homer with bases loaded was big push in Yank victory over Tigers.

Roy Mack and Lou Boudreau, Indians—Their snappy fielding and timely hitting gave league leaders win over Red Sox.

Dutch Leonard, Senators—Whitewashed St. Louis Browns for 13th win of campaign.

Bill Beckman, Athletics—His five-hit pitching enabled A's to blank White Sox.

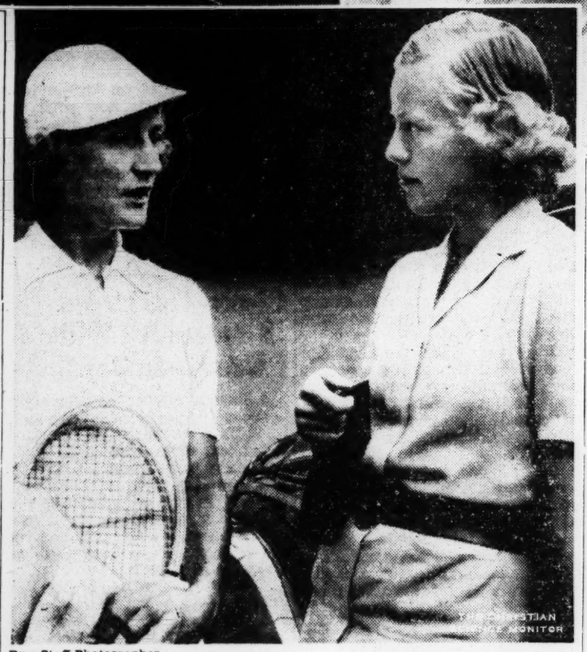
New York U.'s Violet Has a Yale Blue Tint

NEW YORK (AP)—Mal Stevens, who left Yale to coach football at New York University, took plenty of ex-Yale men along as aides—and this year there'll be a New Haven touch on the Varsity itself.

When N. Y. U. lines up on the gridiron two young fellows who played at New Haven prep schools probably will be on the team. They are Vincent Finn, a back, and Ray Rich, a tackle.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M., Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Top Tennis Figures at Longwood



By a Staff Photographer

The annual ping pong tournament, to be held at the Hotel Puritan tonight, this year sponsored by backers of British Relief, finds Welby Van Horn and Bitsy Grant (upper left) practicing between matches at Longwood. Right: Margaret Osborne and Pauline Betz, women's table tennis champion here a year ago, are doubles partners in the National Doubles, but are scheduled to oppose each other in the ping pong finals tonight. Lower: Helen Jacobs and Mrs. John Van Ryn compare rackets before entering Cricket Club for today's play.

Tiller Talk

Vanderbilt Wins King's Cup

There was a slight let-down in the famous King's Cup race yesterday at the 'Head. Prominently one of the most sought-after trophies of the yachting year, only three boats, all 12-Meters, raced for the prize given by George V amid confusion in starting time.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, whose collection of famous trophies is equalled by no one in the yachting world, turned back his two rivals to win the famous trophy for the seventh time in 25 years of King's Cup racing.

It was the smallest fleet to ever sail in this socially smart event, which limits the yachts to sloop in rig and 45 feet on the waterline.

Race Re-Started

Confusion in starting signals sent both Fred Beford's Nyala and Northern Light, owned by Van S. Merle-Smith, over the line when the two schooners, Nina and Countess, were supposed to start in their special meeting. Instructions were written out and given all three Twelves the night before by the New York Yacht Club, but some misunderstanding occurred among the afterguards.

In the meanwhile, Harold S. Vanderbilt still under tow out to the starting line, asked for the race to be re-sailed as his two opponents sailed off apparently racing. A poor start by the other two, still confused evidently, gave Vanderbilt a long lead, and playing the southerly course in the shifting easterly, the New York skipper brought Vim in for the gun.

In the Cruising Club Class encounter with Marblehead and New York Yacht Club boats competing, Frank C. Paine's Gypsy, which led the way most of the time on the visiting organization's cruise here, was first with another 'Head yacht, Malcolm Greenough's White Lady, in second berth.

Harold S. Wheelock's 25-rater, Cara Mia, of Q Class fame, showed the way to Universal Class rivals, with Francis Waterman's Robin, another Q boat, placing second.

Nipper Loses Mast

For the second day in a row, a mishap befell the I Class Manchesters in their second annual championship series for the Karshick Trophy yesterday at Rockport when Leslie Rawding's Nipper lost a mast soon after the start of the race, and automatically was tossed out of the running.

Nipper had opened her defense of the cup successfully Tuesday with a first, and it was unbelievable that she should lose her stick in the light easterly going yesterday. Brendan Keenan's Flicker was disabled after the first race Tuesday when the Coast Guard cutter ran Flicker down after the race.

Speedy, Oriental Tied

The series, which concluded today, developed into a two boat affair with Don MacIntosh's Speedy, sailed by John McAleer, and Howard Haskin's Oriental, sailed by Jim Finlay, deadlocked for first place as a result of Speedy's first yesterday, and Oriental second.

Point standing of the boats: Speedy, MacIntosh, 16; Oriental, Haskins, 16; Sally, Larry Rose, 12; Onward II, Laura Cooney, 10; Nipper, Rawding, 10; Limpet, Elmer B. Thomas III, 7; and Flicker, Keenan, 4.

* * *

Ferguson Wins Again

Clinton Ferguson continued his domination of the Quincy Challenge Cup series, though shifting from the spark plug to the sail sport, as he scored his second straight triumph in the series held off defending club, Hingham Yacht Club yesterday. The third and last race was raced this afternoon.

Ferguson, national outboard champion, piloted Breezin' Thru home ahead of William B. Rice's Quad of the Hingham organization, thus putting his Squantum Yacht Club well in the lead in points.

No-Hit, No-Run Game

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 22 (AP)—Teddy Madjeski pitched a no-hit, no-run baseball game for the Plainfield Crescents in the Recreation League. In seven innings he fanned 10 men and permitted only one ball to reach the outfield.

But Madjeski got no credit for a victory. Darkness last night ended the game in the seventh with both sides scoreless.

Net Chatter

The "Rabbit" Chases "Little Man"

The "Rabbit" was chasing the "Little Man" this morning out at Longwood Cricket Club. The "Rabbit" was hopping around on his two feet (instead of four), and it was dressed in tennis togs!

Ah, but the give-away came when he let loose a war-whoop, "Awll right, let's go, 'Little Man.' We done got a match out in that thar grandstand this afternoon with brother Bobby Riggs and Welby Van Horn and we'd better touch up a mite. I'd hate to be upset."

"Slow down a mite, 'Rabbit,'" the "Little Man" drawled. "You're getting like these here Yankees rushing all over the country in a great big hurry. There's plenty o' time. No chance o' upset."

That was no rabbit hopping around the clubhouse, it was Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, and the little man was no one else but Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla.

They were scheduled to meet National Champion Riggs and his partner, Van Horn, in a quarter-final round match this afternoon, and the "Rabbit" was rarin' to go.

Engineer Bobbitt

Bobbitt is always going some place anyway, thus the nickname, and his partner, one of those quiet (?) southern gentlemen, Guernsey, is the brakeman of this tennis engineering crew.

It is the same way they play doubles together. Bobbitt is the smashing type, with a peculiar quick wrist flip on overheads, while Guernsey is the slow, easy-going "touch" artist, exasperating to opponents in his perfection.

Little publicized, possibly because of their unassuming nature, and the fact they make but few summer tournaments, this collegiate pair, teamed together, boast a smart doubles record, and are classified as being one of the headiest teams in the business.

Guernsey Tough

"This Guernsey," Riggs was saying just yesterday, "is the toughest tennis player on clay or grass I ever hope to meet. He will outsmart, out-guess you every time, and he has the most amazing array of "touch" shots I've seen. I'd rather face McNeill or Budge than that little fellow in a singles match."

In doubles, Guernsey is laughingly clever. Not only does he keep his opponents guessing, but also Bobbitt, who is no "D" student in headwork, being an outstanding student at Georgia Tech.

You can call this team the "touch team" and their three-year record in National Doubles play speaks for their ability. For three straight years, after their opening season together, they have reached the quarters only to meet either the top ranking domestic team or the second ranked.

Two years ago they faced Gene Mako and Donald Budge in the quarter-final round and lost. Last year, they met Don McNeill and Frank Parker in the same round and lost. Today, they hope to reverse this quarter-round decision against them by setting back second-seeded Riggs and Van Horn.

McNeill has for some time now been Guernsey's nemesis. Just this year he stopped Frank's three-year national intercollegiate quest, while McNeill with partner Parker have yet to come close to losing to the midgets of doubles teams.

Except for this tandem, Guernsey and Bobbitt have little feeling for the other teams. They are a confident, fun-loving pair who play tennis for the enjoyment of it, and not as a business.

There is a good chance that Guernsey will not make the tour again, although it seems most unlikely that he would miss the trip which he enjoys so much. But Frank has now finished Rice and is interested in getting down to business, either in Orlando, his home town, or Houston.

Cignetti Signs To Play Against Redskin Eleven

Pete Cignetti, heavy-hitting fullback from Boston College, has been signed by the Eastern College All-Stars for their game Sept. 10 against the Washington Redskins, Coach Swede Nelson announced today.

The acquisition of Cignetti gives the Stars still another local boy who will work behind the line against the professionals. Already under contract are Bill Tranavitch of Rutgers and Norwood and Vito Ananis of Boston College and Cambridge. Cignetti and Ananis were backfield mates on the Eagle eleven of last year which represented Boston at the Cotton Bowl game.

In addition, Coach Nelson announced that the sale of tickets for the game would begin today. The regular ticket office is at 219 Washington Street, while other places where the pasteboards may be purchased include Fenway Park, Filene's Men's Store, and the Boston Garden.

From Spokane, Wash., where the Redskins are in training, comes the news that Ernie Lain of Rice, the 230-pound star who operated so successfully last fall, has been having a field day with the husky Washington line. Lain is scheduled to see action in the game here Sept. 10.

Tickets for the game have been priced from 55 cents to $2.20. Reservations will be accepted.

Medal to Muller

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—Emil J. Muller of Paterson, N. J., headed a field of 32 golfers yesterday, carding a 71 to win the medalist prize in the Maine open amateur golf tournament. Muller went out in 34 and back in 37.

Finlay Takes Medal Honors In Left Handers' Tourney

Traveling around the Belmont Country Club course in 77 strokes, George Finlay of Charles River yesterday won the qualifying medal in the 10th annual New England left-handed golfers' championship. Finlay, who originally played the game from the right side but who for the past several years has hit all his shots from the port side, led a record-breaking field of 86 entrants by three strokes.

The runner-up spot was taken by Griff Fallon of Wollaston, a former champion, who scored an 80. Behind Fallon was Spencer Brainerd of Stamford, Conn., with 81. Brainerd, also a former champion, was runner-up for the New England amateur title in 1936.

In all 16 players with scores ranging up to 87 qualified for the championship flight at match play today. Others in the field were divided into four other flights. Two 18-hole matches were to be played today and tomorrow, with the final coming tomorrow afternoon.

Began in 1930

The fact that this year's tournament boasts the largest number of entries speaks well for the success of the young organization, which had its beginning more or less in a joke back in 1930 at Sandy Burr Country Club.

At the time a group of four lefties, including Bill Cunningham, local columnist, had just finished a round of golf and were discussing the results in the locker room. "What we need," said one in light fashion, "is an organization of left handers. There must be some good lefties somewhere in New England." Cunningham (114 yesterday) soberly agreed, and immediately was elected president of an organization to be known as the New England Left Handers' Golf Association.

350 Members

From that group of four the membership has grown until today there are 350 paid-up members not only from New England but from other States and Canada as well. Among the list is Edsel Ford, who has played in a tournament or two and who donated the championship trophy now being competed for. The present champion is H. A. Bruce of Ottawa, who is unable to defend because of conscription duties across the border.

The association holds tournaments each summer in each of the New England States, with one of the tournaments designated as the championship. Others who have won the title in years past include H. L. Replogle of Commonwealth, Earl Turner, University of New Brunswick professor, Brice Evans of Boston, Tom Foley of Worcester, Jesse Giles of Lynn, and John Companion of Wilder, Vt.

National Group

News of the success of this association did not take long in traveling out to St. Louis, where Ben Richter, leading left-handed pro in the country, holds forth. He set about forming a national organization and showed the way by winning the championship in 1932 and 1933. Many of the local members play in the national tournament.

Cunningham, elected the first president, has remained in that office every year. Ted Johnson of Manchester, N. H., who was elected secretary-treasurer, held that post right through to last year when he became vice-president. Dr. T. F. Kilkelly, a Middleboro dentist, became secretary-treasurer last year.

Winning the championship of their organization may not mean as much to the members as winning, say, the New England amateur, but participation in their tourney means much more than competing in the New England. This affair is one outstanding proof that tournament golf can be made an enjoyable occasion.

Valuable Prizes

Contestants in the five flights this week have something to work for, also. The prize tables groan with valuable silver, glassware, golf equipment, leather goods, chinaware, and odds and ends, and as Dr. Kilkelly laughingly declared, "even the fellow who shoots a 150 stands a chance of taking home a prize."

Winning a prize, however, is immaterial to most of these fellows. They receive their rewards all through the tournament—companionship and good fun.

* * *

Mrs. John S. Amory of Myopia and Nancy Victor of Long Island were eliminated yesterday 2 up by Mrs. Frederich H. Tarr of Rockport and Mrs. Julian Leonard of The Country Club in the quarter-finals of the annual invitation four-ball tournament now under way by the Myopia Hunt Club. Other pairs to enter the semifinals included Loretta Dee of Tedesco and Mrs. James Parker of Myopia, Elise Smithwick and Elizabeth Campbell of Essex, and Rene Henderson of Weston and Mrs. William Faversham of Concord.

* * *

On Aug. 30-31, Bear Hill Golf Club in Stoneham will hold its annual open tournament. Play will be in three divisions, with prizes to be awarded for first and second gross and first net in Class A (handicaps 0-10); and first gross and first and second net in Classes B (11-24) and C (25-30).

* * *

Seven places for the national amateur golf championship will be sought next Tuesday at The Country Club by 36 outstanding golfers in this section, it has been announced. Among the top-ranking amateurs who will compete are John Burke of Rye, N. Y., Metropolitan champion; Leo Martin of Trapelo, New England champion; Dave Whiteside of New Bedford, former New England title-holder; Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, former State champion; Ted Bishop of Woodland, present Massachusetts champion; Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, Florida title-holder; Fred Wright of Trapelo, seven-time former State champion; Tommy Leonard, runner-up in this year's New England, and Joe Melanson, champion of New Hampshire.

Second Title Near For Georgia Team

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 22 (AP)—Buford, Ga., 1938 finalists, moved a notch closer to a second national semi-pro baseball championship by blasting out a 10-to-5 victory over Stillwater, Okla., last night.

The Georgia veterans got away to a six-run lead in two innings and smashed out three more in the eighth after the Oklahomans put on a three-run rally in the seventh.

Four errors by the Stillwater club enable Buford to convert 11 hits into 10 runs.

Howard Peckman, lanky Buford portsider formerly with Knoxville in the Southern League, gave way to Tom Lanning in the seventh after issuing two consecutive passes. Willard Eppler, Oklahoma Aggie junior, went the route for Stillwater.

Woonsocket, R. I., spotted Worcester, Mass., three runs in the third inning of an earlier game but came out on top, 7 to 4.

The Chicago Palmers (Negro) cut the list of tournament teams to 22 by ousting Aurelia, Iowa, champion of their State, 13 to 5.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Cleveland at New York
Detroit at Boston
Chicago at Washington
St. Louis at Philadelphia

National League

New York at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Chicago
Boston at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at St. Louis

Tomorrow

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago
New York at Pittsburgh
Boston at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at St. Louis

American League

Chicago at Washington
St. Louis at Philadelphia
Cleveland at New York
Detroit at Boston

Middlebury Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—The Middlebury College football team will play eight games this fall, Director of Athletics Arthur M. Brown has announced. Williams College, first on the schedule, will play here at Porter Field Sept. 28, followed by Tufts, Oct. 5; Union, Oct. 12; Colby, Oct. 19; Norwich, Oct. 26; Hartwich, Nov. 2; Coast Guard Academy, Nov. 9; Vermont, Nov. 16. Practice will start Labor Day.

Baseball's Big Six

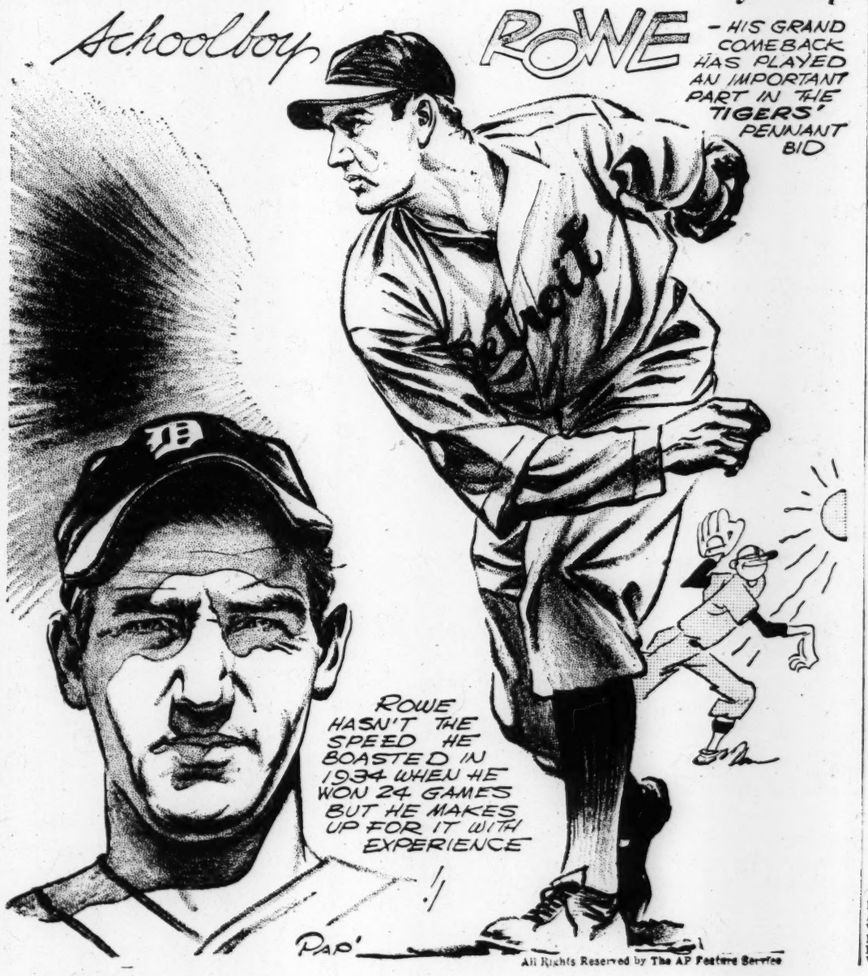
By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	114	435	61	156	.359
Appling, White Sox	109	412	68	143	.347
Williams, Red Sox	107	415	100	142	.342
Rowell, Bees	92	327	35	108	.330
Danning, Giants	106	401	55	130	.324
Walker, Dodgers	106	409	57	132	.323

Rowe Returns —By Pap'


Schoolboy ROWE
- HIS GRAND COMEBACK HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE TIGERS' PENNANT BID
ROWE HASN'T THE SPEED HE BOASTED IN 1934 WHEN HE WON 24 GAMES BUT HE MAKES UP FOR IT WITH EXPERIENCE
PAP'

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Dramatic Finishes in Majors—Southeastern Sidelines—National Doubles

Unsung Heroes Deliver In Big League Contests

By the Associated Press

This major league baseball round-up could very well be turned over to the drama department.

Take the National League, for example. In three of the four games yesterday, a generally unsung hero came through with a crashing blow to win. Or the junior circuit, where top dramatic achievements were turned in by two winning pitchers, and where a villain of deepest dye was uncovered.

Piece by piece, the National League's most exciting moments were these:

Witek Delivers

In Cincinnati, the New York Giants, still functioning well with that patch-work line-up, had Mickey Witek to thank for their 5-4 victory over the league-leading Reds. In the 11th inning, with Capt. Mel Ott on base, Witek drove out a sharp single to win the game and keep the Reds from getting too far out in front in the pennant chase. That handed Whitey Moore his third loss of the season to the Giants, who banged out a total of 11 hits—or four more than the Reds could manage off Hal Schumacher and big Walter Brown, who got credit for the win.

In Chicago, Charley Frey, pinch-hitting and by trade a right-handed pitcher, slapped out a 10th-inning home run with a mate on base to give the Phillies a 7-5 win over the Chicago Cubs. Zeke Bonura had tied the game with a ninth-inning homer, also with a mate aboard. The two clubs pounded out 25 hits as eight hurlers trudged to the mound.

Pirates Score

At Pittsburgh, Vince Di Maggio doubled in the eighth inning to send teammate Arky Vaughan home from first base, and that gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 3-2 second-straight victory over the Boston Bees. Young Ken Heintzelman scattered eight Boston hits for his fifth victory.

There was plenty of action—if not much drama—in the 7-5 victory the St. Louis Cards managed over the Brooklyn Dodgers. Bumping the Brooks for the third straight time, the Cards bunched five of their six hits with three walks and a stolen base to score six times in the fifth inning. The Brooks couldn't get even close after that, although Dixie Walker homered in the seventh with one on.

Leonard Wins

Dutch Leonard headed the American League's parade of leading men with a smartly-pitched eight-hitter that gave him his 13th victory and snapped the Senators' losing streak at five straight. His victims were the St. Louis Browns, and the score was 3-0.

Bill Beckman did a nice pitching job for the Athletics, limiting the White Sox to five hits and blanking them, 3-0. He didn't let a Sox runner past first. Jackie Hayes got two of the Sox blows.

The "villian"—as all Detroit will tell you—was Al Benton, fourth Tiger hurler to face the New York Yankees. In the ninth, with one out, Red Rolfe on third, Joe Di Maggio on second and George Selkirk on first, Benton's control deserted him completely, and he walked Bill Dickey on four pitched balls—forcing home Rolfe with the run that gave the Yanks a 6-5 decision.

Boston's tattered Red Sox took a double loss, losing a game to the league-leading Cleveland Indians, 4-2, and losing Third Baseman Jim Tabor for the season. Timely hitting and effective pitching by Roy Mack, Lou Boudreau and Mel Harder, respectively, beat the Sox.

Monotonous Run of Favorites Advance to Doubles Quarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 22—Something ought to happen today. At least that was the consensus here as the National Doubles went into the third day of play with no upsets being recorded, nor even close matches exhibited so far.

Seeded teams in both the men's and women's division continued their monotonous run of overhead smashes, routine drop shots and placements yesterday as in Tuesday's opening round play.

Only two teams in the men's were carried to four sets, while only one overtime match was recorded in the women's program.

Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder, No. 3 seeded tandem from California, were extended to one extra set by the veteran and still popular duo of Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, twice winners of this doubles tournament. Only in the first set did the Texans extend the young and future Davis Cup doubles prospects as they won out at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7.

Charlie Mattman and Bob Harman, another Coast pair, lost one set to the junior team of Earl Bartlett, New Orleans, and Jim Evert, Chicago, 6—0, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3.

Top seeded Frank Parker and Don McNeill easily turned back Billy Talbert, Cincinnati, and George Toley, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4, as second seeded Bobby Riggs and Welby Van Horn won over Bob Decker, Boston, and Jack Mahoney, the team that scored a mild upset over Gil Hunt and William Clothier, III.

In a match termed fairly even on paper, Joe Hunt, Annapolis, and his new California partner, Ted Olewine, scored almost at will over the unsteady Frank Kovacs and Eddie Amark, Pacific Coast tandem, 6—4, 6—1, 8—6.

Another close match "on paper" found Frank Guernsey and Russell Bobbitt, smart intercollegiate team, setting back Atlanta's Mighty Atom, Bitsy Grant, and his veteran partner, Gil Hall, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

Fourth seeded Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff romped over James Moss and Dwight Robinson, local pair, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3, while the hard-hitting University of Southern Californians, Billy Reedy and Ken Bartell, reached the third round by defeating the Martin brothers, Alastaire and Esmond, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Only Helen Jacobs and Mary Arnold in the women's were carried to three sets. Steady playing on the part of Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Polly Morrill in capitalizing on the unsteadiness of the Jacobs-Arnold combination resulted in the favored team losing the set but finally winning out, 6—2, 2—6, 6—0.

Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey continued their championship march and for the second straight day lost but one game in defeating Mrs. John Priser and Audrey Rust, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0. Second seeded Pauline Betz and Margaret Osborne also advanced easily as they turned back Lois Ladd, Winchester, and Barbara Brandt, Newport, R. I., 6—2, 6—2.

The closest women's match of the day was scored by Dorothy Andrus and Sylvia Henrotin, second seeded foreign entry, as they fought off the determined efforts of Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, and Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, 7—5, 9—7.

Dorothy Bundy and Mrs. John Van Ryn defeated Mrs. Phillip Theopold and Virginia Ellis, 6—0, 6—2.

Top foreign team, Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, beat Cissy Madden and Barbara Strobhar, 6—3, 6—4, while Pat Canning and Virginia Wolfenden defeated Katharine Winthrop and Helen Pedersen, 7—5, 6—4.

Seeded teams in the mixed doubles, which began today, advanced without much difficulty, with the lone exception of third seeded foreign team of Catherine Malcolm and G. L. Rogers, Ireland, who defaulted to Hope Knowles and Gil Hunt.

The seeded teams in the mixed are Miss Marble and Riggs, Miss Jacobs and McNeill, Miss Palfrey and Van Horn, Miss Betz and Schroeder in order for the domestic list, while Miss Scott and Joe Hunt headed the foreign seeding.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 21

International League

Buffalo 12, Syracuse 8.
Jersey City 8, Toronto 3.
Rochester 2, Baltimore 0.
Montreal 2-3, Newark 1-1.

Eastern League

Williamsport 1, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Scranton 4, Elmira 1.
Albany 5, Springfield 1.
Binghamton 3, Hartford 1.

American Association

Louisville 5, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 4.
Columbus 9, St. Paul 1.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 1.
New Orleans 9, Birmingham 7.
Little Rock 13-6, Memphis 3-5 (second 7 innings).
Nashville 7-7, Knoxville 8-0 (2nd called 6th, darkness).

Texas League

Beaumont 5, Fort Worth 4.
Dallas 6, Houston 5.
Oklahoma City 4, Shreveport 3.
Tulsa 9, San Antonio 3.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 10-6, Los Angeles 2-1 (second called end fifth).
San Diego 12, Portland 1.
Oakland 4, Hollywood 0.
San Francisco 5, Sacramento 0.

Star Class Title Series Postponed After Wind Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 22—The peculiar Hempstead hurricane conditions of this racing port here yesterday left the Atlantic coast Star Class championship fleet wallowing in the flat spots and drifting to leeward with the tide as the race committee decided to call off the third race of the series and re-sail it today.

The windward-leeward course given the racers yesterday found the three leaders, Paul Shields' Spitfire, from Southampton, Long Island, series first boat Stan Ogilvy's Spirit, and Durbin Hunter's Eastern Long Island entry, Foo, attempting to combat the tide in the light conditions just barely completing the first two legs of the twice around course in two hours and a half.

The race committee wisely foreseeing the course would not be sailed within the time limit postponed the encounter until today.

Ogilvy still commanded a nice point margin over the rest of the 21 boat fleet by virtue of his first and second in the first two races of the series.

Mosbacher Again Wins Midget Sail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WADSWORTH, L. I., Aug. 22—For the second straight year, young Bobby Mosbacher, whose brother Emil represented the Long Island Sound area a year ago in the National junior sailing championships, yesterday was declared champion again of midget sailing along Long Island Sound after winning the fifth and deciding race of the series.

Harvey Connover's third place yesterday put his Larchmont entry in second berth for the series, with Manhasset Bay third, Pequot fourth.

Light conditions forced the postponing of the attempted morning sail, so that the committee called back the crews, and ordered a re-sail in the afternoon.

Mosbacher maintained a 14-point lead at the conclusion of the series, in successfully defending the championship he collected last season.

Points—Knickerbocker, 50; Larchmont, 36; Manhasset Bay, 30; Pequot, 29; Seawanhaka, 28; Noroton, 23; American, 22; Stamford, 22; Cold Spring Harbor, 17; Indian Harbor, 17.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three years ago Ben Johnson, ex-Columbia University negro star, timed in world record time of 10.2 for 100 meters in Paris meet as United States athletes won nine of 11 events.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: New Rochelle, N. Y.—The start of the star class Atlantic Coast Championship. (Boat in foreground crossed ahead of time.) Inset: Portland, Ore.—Fifteen-year-old Mary M. Ryan of Louisville, has a smile for the cameraman after winning and setting new records in three different events of the A. A. U. swimming meet held here recently. Star of the meet, Miss Ryan established new marks in the one mile, 440-yard freestyle, and 880-yard freestyle. Right: San Juan, Puerto Rico—Fast-talking Larry MacPhail, business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, shows some young native baseball players how to handle the bat. MacPhail is here to arrange for the Dodgers to train here next spring. As general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, MacPhail brought the team here for training several years ago.

Southeastern Jr. Baseball Program Starts Aug. 24

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Dates for the Southeastern sectional finals of the American Legion Junior baseball program have been set. The tourney will open on Aug. 24 in Charlotte, N. C.

The tournament was supposed to open up on Aug. 22, but local officials asked national headquarters to change the tournament due to the fact that the Charlotte baseball team, a member of the Piedmont League, was scheduled to play in Charlotte Thursday and Friday, on the first two days of the event.

The tourney will now be staged on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. This means the teams will have an extra day in the Queen City and an extra day of rest, Sunday.

Double Elimination

The 16-state event will be a double elimination affair this year for the first time. In the past it has been a three-game tourney and one-defeat elimination. Under the new setup there will be at least six games and perhaps seven with a team going out on two setbacks instead of one.

National headquarters is testing this new plan out this season in the sectional affairs and may in another year or so, if it proves satisfactory, use the system in the Regional events.

The teams coming to Charlotte will be champions of four states and there will be four teams.

On the first day, Saturday, a game will be played in the afternoon and one at night, after the first day all four teams will still remain in the event, holding over for Monday the second day. On Monday, the losers of Saturday will meet in the afternoon with this loser being dropped from the event and returned home. Monday night, the Saturday winners will play.

May Extend Tournament

There will be a game on Tuesday afternoon and another Tuesday night. Should it develop to the point where it takes seven games to decide a winner, there will either be a double-header Tuesday afternoon or the tournament extended one day with the finals on Wednesday.

The change in the dates allowed the Southeastern sectional tournament at Rock Hill, S. C., to get under way on Thursday, Aug. 22, without any competition.

However, the playoff between the Southeastern winners and the Western winner to be played at Shelby, N. C. will get under way on Tuesday, Aug. 27, the day of the finals in Charlotte.

The night games to be played in Charlotte this year will be the first time that Legion tournaments have been played under the lights in this section.

* * *

Officials of the $10,000 New Orleans open golf tournament planned to hold the tournament again in 1942 if possible.

The tournament was canceled this year by Chairman James Leedy because of financial difficulties. Mayor Robert S. Maestri previously had agreed to sponsor the event again in Febraury.

* * *

With the Florida State League's third annual all-star game scheduled for play on Friday night, Aug. 30, the circuit's thousands of fans at this moment are busy sending in the names of their favored star players.

The team that was leading the league on Aug. 15 is the team that will play the all-stars. Sanford for the second straight year was leading the league on the 15th and will oppose the "dream team." Sanford beat the all stars last year by the score of 13-8.

The 1939 game drew 4,500 paid admissions, the largest crowd ever to see a Class D game in Florida. Only one member of last year's all-star team remains in the league.

More than 2,500 persons cast ballots in parks around the league last year, but this year nearly twice that many were cast on Aug. 11, 12, and 13.

The fourth annual Atlanta City Country Club invitation golf tournament, most popular affair of its kind in Georgia, will be held Aug. 30-Sept. 2, taking in Labor Day and the Friday, Saturday and Sunday preceding it.

Jim Buxbaum was winner of the inaugural event in 1937. Bill Healey, Atlanta ace, was winner in 1938, and Tommy Barns captured the title last year.

The 1939 tournament drew a field of 178 players, the largest number ever drawn to an Atlanta event and the largest ever to play hereabouts in any event except in the Southern Amateur or the Georgia State.

Procedure of play will be the same as in former years. Qualifying at 18 holes can be done on either Friday or Saturday, following which two rounds will be played Sunday and the semifinals and finals on Monday (Labor Day).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	70	42	.625	
Brooklyn	65	48	.575	5½
New York	57	52	.523	11½
St. Louis	57	53	.518	12
Pittsburgh	56	55	.505	13½
Chicago	58	58	.500	14
Boston	44	68	.393	26
Philadelphia	38	69	.355	29½

Results Aug. 21

St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 5.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2.
New York 5, Cincinnati 4 (11 innings).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	71	46	.607	
Detroit	66	52	.559	5½
Boston	63	54	.538	8
New York	60	53	.531	9
Chicago	59	54	.522	10
Washington	50	65	.435	20
St. Louis	48	70	.407	23½
Philadelphia	45	68	.398	24

Results Aug. 21

New York 6, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 4, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.
Washington 3, St. Louis 0.

Borican to Defend

NEW YORK (AP)—The National A. A. U. pentathlon championship will be held at Newark, N. J., Oct. 6 under the auspices of the Seton Hall College Athletic Association and John Borican is expected to defend his title, Dan Ferris, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, has announced.

San Diego Stars Fail to Finish Second Encounter

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP)—The second race of the international Star Class yacht championship was called off yesterday and re-set for Friday after none of the 18 craft finished within the three and one-half hour time limit.

The Cene, sailed by the Ross brothers of Puget Sound, Wash., took the lead from Charles De Cardenas, Cuba, in the Kurush II, and was only a mile from the finish when the time expired.

The Cuban skipper fell back to 11th place in the second half of the race when a wind came up and the heavy weather boats pushed ahead. Later the breeze flattened out preventing the yachts from finishing in time to make the race official.

Rambunctious II, sailed by the Cowie brothers, James and Gordon of Los Angeles, which won the initial race Tuesday, was second yesterday.

Third and fourth places, respectively, went to Twin Star, Wilemette Harbor, Ill., and Suzette II, Lake Ontario, American.

Semipro Baseball

By the Associated Press

National Tournament At Wichita, Kan.

Results Aug. 21

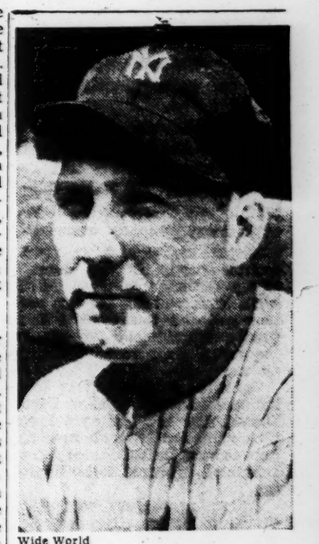
Chicago 13, Aurelia, Ia., 5
Woonsocket, R. I., 7, Worcester, Mass., 4.
Dufford, Ga., 10, Stillwater, Okla., 5
Enid, Okla., 15, Natrona, Pa., 0

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Baseball's Hitting Pitchers

For the benefit of those who may be interested, a ball player's favorite subject is his hitting. On the bench during pre-game practice, you hear all about the base knocks that were lost when a fielder made a "lucky" stab, or because a line drive drilled right into somebody's glove. Even the pitchers would rather talk about singles and doubles than their shutouts and strikeouts.



Wide World

'Red' Ruffing

Come to think of it, there have been—and still are—hurlers in the big leagues who could talk at great length on their base hits. Among the present-day crowd, Red Ruffing of the Yankees stands out as the number one pitcher with a bat in his hands. If "Ruff" could have learned to tour the outfield, he probably would have been a 154-game performer with the Red Sox. While Joe McCarthy was winning those four straight pennants, the big right-hander won numerous contests with pinch hits. One spring he held out for an extra $1,000, which he thought his stick work deserved.

Lyons at Chicago

The Tigers have a hitting pitcher in Schoolboy Rowe. With the White Sox, Ted Lyons has gained the respect of rival moundsmen. Ted is tough to get out in the heat of competition, according to Moe Berg. Mel Harder of Cleveland is another hurler who belongs in that class. Jim Bagby, Fritz Ostermueller and Jack Wilson often figure in the famed Red Sox attack. In the minors, Bagby played first base and the outfield until his turn on the mound came around. Ostermueller, too, spent one spring learning how to shift his feet at the initial bag. Hal Schumacher, Fred Fitzsimmons, Max Butcher and Jim Tobin are handy with a bludgeon.

Back a few years, George Uhle, Walter Johnson, Wes Ferrell, Joe Wood, Red Lucas, Dutch Reuther and Urban Shocker could keep a rally going on occasion. Along with being one of the greatest hurlers of all time with Washington, Johnson was often used as a pinch hitter. Wood, who as a Red Sox ace had many historic mound battles with Johnson, played outfield in the minor leagues. Cleveland gave Ferrell a chance in the garden. Wes not only had good eyes at the plate, but he could drive a ball for distance. Shocker was a wonder at putting on the squeeze play, an offensive gesture used frequently when he was working with the Yankees and Browns.

Ruth Stood Out

No story of hitting pitchers would be complete without mention of Babe Ruth. As a matter of fact, the Babe was the greatest of them all. At batting or hurling, he was near the top of the list during his early years with the Red Sox. He is the only player to start in the majors at one position and later become outstanding at another. Doc Cramer and Goose Goslin did some hurling in the minors, but by the time they reached the majors they were established on the picket line.

Foxx Has Control

At the same time, there are a few real good hitters in the big leagues today who might make a living on the mound. Jimmy Foxx is an outstanding case. Double-X has better control than 50 per cent of the men who toe the rubber in the American League. He has a knuckle ball that is a beauty. At least once in his major career, Jim has gone to the mound for a brief spell.

While most of the Red Sox are talking base hits, Ted Williams sometimes tells—and shows—the boys how expertly he can spin a white pellet up to the plate. Ted tried hurling when he first went into the Pacific Coast League, under Frank Shellenback. But the experiment, according to "Shelly," was not a success.

"At Los Angeles one day they hit two homers in a row off him," recalls the Red Sox pitching coach. "One of them, by Wes Schulmerich, was one of the longest ever hit out that way. Ted can throw a ball hard, but he couldn't control it well enough to pitch. And, anyhow, what would a guy with his power at the plate be doing out there pitching?"

Marathon Canceled

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Ottawa-New York Marathon foot race, planned for the end of this month, has been canceled because of military activities, it was announced here. The race, sponsored by the Professional Sports Association of Boston, was to have touched Montreal, Sher-

Giants Prepare for New Season

Wide World

ORANGEBURG, N. Y.—Kay Eakin, Giant back, coming through center with the ball during the scrimmage practice held here recently by the New York Giants, pro football team. Note the special thigh protective pads some of the players are using in practice. They are shown at the Blue Hills Country Club.

Amusements

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 360,310
1940 volume to date 139,101,855
1939 volume to date 137,943,132

Stock Market Tilts Upward Again Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Rising tendencies persisted in today's stock market with selected issues getting up fractions to 2 points.

Dealings slowed after the start and, near the final hour, prices were a shade under the best in some cases. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Helpful, brokers said, was the growing belief in Wall Street the British have a better than even chance against the Nazis. Added to this was a more hopeful view of business prospects which were expected to brighten in coming months partly as the result of heavy defense spending. At the same time, politics, the tax problem and the thought the European question is still far from being settled kept many traders inactive.

Canadian stocks such as International Nickel, Canadian Pacific, Dome Mines and McIntyre Porcupine exhibited strength as accord between the United States and the Dominion appeared to be tightening.

Attracting support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, du Pont, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, American Smelting and Southern Railway.

Dropped in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share and International Petroleum.

Bonds Generally Higher

Bonds climbed part way out of the rut today to score general gains, with Canadian government and corporate loans holding prominent places as leaders.

Demand for the Canadians was broader than yesterday, and near the final hour gains ranged from 1 to more than 7 points. The buying movement was touched off earlier in the week by announcement of plans for joint national defense measures.

Domestic loans up fractions to a point or so included Alleghany stamped 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, St. Paul General 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but higher by 2-32 to 8-32 of a point.

Carloadings Total Highest Since June; 10.9 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 743,121 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 17.

This was an increase of 16,145 cars, or 2.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 73,328, or 10.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 145,237, or 24.3 per cent, compared with 1938.

Loadings last week were the highest since the week ended June 29, 1940 when they totaled 752,326.

	This week	Last week	A year ago
Miscellaneous freight	285,607	3,125	26,430
Less-than-carlot merchandise	149,891	256	13,482
Coal	135,272	9,375	20,748
Grain and grain products	43,348	1,962	†617
Livestock	12,833	2,085	267
Forest products	36,355	†15	4,984
Ore	69,206	†969	21,202
Coke	10,609	326	3,796

† Decreased

Mill Buying Raises Prices of Wheat

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—A renewal of mill buying of wheat to fill coming flour requirements helped to lift wheat prices more than a cent a bushel here today, carrying the market to a level more than four cents above the 1940 lows reached last Friday.

Strength in securities and reports of below freezing temperatures last night in parts of the Canadian wheat belt attracted trade attention. Damage to Canadian crops, however, was not expected to be great as harvesting is well advanced in the affected areas.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed about unchanged today, with a strong undertone to prices, despite slackening in volume of trading. Gilt-edged issues were off a shade around midday but they regained lost territory before the close. Plus signs appeared frequently in the foreign bond list.

Liverpool: Cotton closed one point higher to as much lower. Trade calling and local buying absorbed hedging in connection with allocation of September commercial cotton freight space.

Penna. Salt Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylania Salt Manufacturing Co. reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $1,726,874, including an estimate for the proposed defense excess profits tax, equal to $11.51 a share of capital stock. In addition the company reported non-recurring income of $1,118,737 representing profit from the sale of its Philadelphia plant. For the previous fiscal year earnings were $1,294,087 or $8.63 a share. The company, a producer of chemicals and chemical specialties, has properties in Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Washington and Oregon.

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Aug. 21 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 609,585, decrease 4,322; bullion 1,163, decrease 15; reserves 21,578, increase 4,307; public deposits 14,845, decrease 16,147; private deposits 172,053, increase 15,656; government securities 151,813, decrease 9,895; other securities 31,260, increase 5,118. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 11.5 per cent compared with 9.2 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55⅛	55⅛	A'g 16
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	+1½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	12	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 21
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	41	40¾	40¾	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	13	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	½	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	+1¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	A'g 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ½
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	153¼	152½	153¼	+1¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	64½	64½	64½	+ 2
417⅜	213¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	9	32½	32	32½	+1¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
13	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43⅜	43	43	A'g 20
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	8	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	14	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	A'g 21
23¼	17⅜	Am Cable & R	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	95	94½	94½	A'g 21
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176	176	176	+3
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	8	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅝
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	43½	43¼	43½	+ ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	121½	121½	121½	A'g 19
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 21
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	3	8¾	8½	8½	A'g 20
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¾
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	8	4⅛	4	4	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	51½	50½	50½	+ ⅜
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 21
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+1
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
13	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	13	13	13	A'g 20
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	10	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	55½	55	55½	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ½
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ¾
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90½	90½	90½	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	12	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	52	50½	53	+3
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	6	44½	43½	45½	+1¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	3	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 21
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	9	37¾	37	37¼	+ ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135½	135½	135½	
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	5	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (⅓e)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13⅛	13	13	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	70½	70½	70½	A'g 21
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	17	161	160½	160¾	+1
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	73¾	73	73¾	+ ¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	34	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	101	21⅛	20⅛	20¾	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	A'g 21
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅝
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	26¼	26	26¼	A'g 21
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	39½	39	39	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43⅜	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	31⅛	31	31	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 19
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
80	65½	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 13
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	9	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	—1⅛
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅞
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	14	7⅛	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	+ ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 21
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 21
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	63	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	18	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	7	3½	3½	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (1⅛e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	3	8⅛	8	8	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 21
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	A'g 21
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	4	8	7½	7½	A'g 20
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	8	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30½	30½	30½	+1¼
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	62	79½	77½	78⅛	+ ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	118½	118	118½	A'g 19
24½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 21
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
19⅜	10¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	3	26¾	26¼	26¾	+1¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	14	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1¾
⅞	⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	4	9½	8⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	28	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
38⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 21
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	+2⅛
37⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 21
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	16	24	23⅞	24	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	17⅜	17	17	+ ½
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	A'g 21
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	A'g 21
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
33½	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	3	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅜
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27¼	26¾	27¼	+1¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 21
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	A'g 21
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	95	5	4⅜	4⅞	+ ½
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	7¼	7	7¼	A'g 21
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	23	6	6	6	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅞
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	40	4	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	4	27½	27½	27½	A'g 20
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 21
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	49¼	48	49¼	+ ¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	11	44	43½	44	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	17	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	6	6	6	A'g 21
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅛	17	17	A'g 15
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2	2	2	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 14
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	16	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅞
3⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (3.42e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅜e)	16	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅞
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 21
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 20
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 19
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	7	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	29½	29¼	29½	A'g 21
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
⅛	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 20
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	•1	9	9	9	+1⅜
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Childs Co	4	2½	2½	2½	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	50	74¾	73½	74	+ ⅞
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	A'g 21
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	3	33½	32½	33½	+1½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	24⅛	24	24	
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	8	27¾	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	105½	105½	105½	
93	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
100	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	99½	99½	99½	A'g 19
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 21
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15	15	15	A'g 14
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	•2	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	20	19½	20	A'g 21
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	30	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79	79	79	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	77	77	77	A'g 21
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	31¼	31	31¼	+1
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	38¾	38½	38½	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	A'g 16
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	8	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	19	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
31½	17⅜	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	59¾	58	59¾	+1¾
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	8	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 14
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 13
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	2	22	22	22	
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 15
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	12	5¾	5¾	5⅝	+ ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	7	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅛	106	106	A'g 20
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 21
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	26	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	23	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 14
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	12	3	3	3	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+ ½
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
59¼	45⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	5½	5¼	5¼	A'g 16
407⅜	277⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
43¼	2	Cont Motors	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (¾e)	7	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 21
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	52½	52	52	A'g 16
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4

Commerce and Finance

Knudsen, On Inspection Tour Praises U. S. Plane Industry

Business and Industry

House Passes Export Bank Loans Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House by a vote of 183 to 144 passed the Administration bill authorizing $500,000,000 in Export-Import Bank loans to help in the "orderly marketing" of surplus products of Western Hemisphere nations.

The legislation, still to be acted on by the Senate, also increases the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000. One third of this would go to the bank for a revolving fund for loans to Canada and Latin-American nations. The remaining $1,000,000,000 would be used by the RFC for loans to domestic industries for plant expansion to meet defense orders.

Just before the final vote the House defeated, 185 to 140, a move by Representative Wolcott of Michigan to return the bill to committee for elimination of the $500,000,000 provision.

Action came after a long debate and saw a long series of restricting amendments rejected by close margins and largely along party lines.

Several Republicans, however, spoke for the bill which President Roosevelt recomemnded as a means of bolstering economic defenses in Latin America against Nazi penetration.

Republican opponents concentrated their attack on the argument that domestic industry and agriculture might suffer from helping South America dispose of surpluses that are in competition with products of this country. They also argued that South American countries had defaulted on more than $1,000,000,000 in dollar bonds floated to private interests in the United States and could not repay further credit.

Every attempt to restrict the scope of the legislation, however, was turned back, including the one by Mr. Wolcott to strike out the $500,000,000 bank loan section. This was defeated, 126 to 112.

Among other amendments rejected were:

By Mr. Wolcott—To deny loans to Canada and other British and French possessions in this hemisphere—By 120 to 99.

By Mr. Andresen, Republican of Minnesota—to require Latin-American borrowers to meet the same wage-hour and acreage reduction requirements imposed on government borrowers in this country—By 126 to 106.

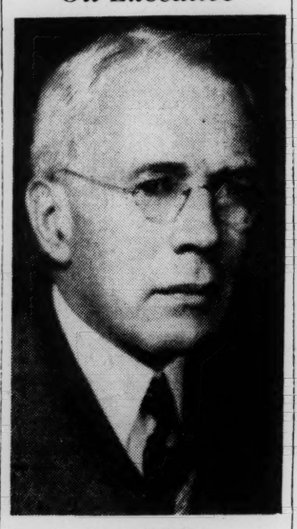
By Mr. Schafer, Republican of Wisconsin—To deny loans to nations in default on debts owed to private citizens in this country—By 125 to 85.

By Mr. Wolcott—To strike out the section extending the life of the Export-Import Bank from June 30, 1941, to Jan. 22, 1947, and removing the present limit on bank loans of $20,000,000 to any one country—By 120 to 84.

By Mr. Smith, Republican of Ohio—To bar use of funds for purchase of surpluses for the purpose of withholding them from the market or to affect prices—By 113 to 88.

Under the bill, loans could be made to governments, their central banks, or other acceptance banking institutions. When guaranteed by foreign governments or banks loans also could be made to subdivisions or individual citizens of the foreign countries.

Oil Executive



E. S. Hall

Elected a Vice-President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, incorporated in Delaware, an operating subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Mr. Hall has been a director of the company since 1934, also its senior counsel.

U. S. Exports Rise 35 P. C. In 10 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—War demands for airplanes, steel, machinery and other vital military supplies boosted United States exports 35 per cent to a $3,273,000,000 total in the first 10 months of the European conflict.

The Commerce Department reported that shipments from Sept. 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940 went in larger quantities to the major parts of the British Empire, Latin America and the Far East. Gains in these territories overbalanced lost markets in the countries occupied by Germany and blockaded by Great Britain.

Imports Rise

American imports increased 19 per cent over the 1939 figures for the same period, and totaled $2,097,000,000.

"The rise in unit values since the outbreak of the war," the Department said, "accounted for a fourth of the increase in exports and for a half of the increase in imports compared with the preceding year."

Another factor in the import increase, officials said, was improved business in this country necessitating larger quantities of foreign raw materials — particularly rubber, silk, and wool—and some semi-manufactured items such as tin, copper and oils not available at home. Asia and South America were said to have benefitted most from the import increase.

While war products were sold in greater volume, foreign customers cut down on tobacco, fruit, automobiles and other non-essentials. Cotton exports picked up early in the war only to slump off again.

Although France, Italy, Scandinavia and the Mediterranean countries were open to American goods for substantial parts of the 10-month period, the gain in British purchasing made the Empire the outlet for 37.2 per cent of all the goods sent abroad. This proportion was growing steadily, moreover, and in June reached 46.2 per cent.

For the 10 months, other European countries took 26.5 per cent of the exports, Latin America 20.2 per cent, and the Far East 9 per cent. The remainder was scattered over Africa, the South Seas, and the Near East.

Metal Shipments Jump

The period saw the export of $183,100,000 worth of airplanes, mostly all to England and France, or three times the amount in the corresponding months last year. While shipments of firearms and ammunition did not get under way seriously until the end of the period, they totaled $26,600,000, or more than five times as much as last year.

Similarly shipments of metals, mostly steel but also including large quantities of aluminum and copper, jumped to $582,100,000 in the 10 months, compared with $307,200,000 in the similar 1939 period. Machinery exports jumped from $413,300,000 to $544,200,000, chemicals from $115,900,000 to $183,100,000, and textile fibers and products from $241,300,000 to $451,100,000.

Exports of grain, vegetables and fruit, however, dropped from $215,100,000 to $188,800,000, and meat and lard shipments fell from $42,400,000 to $39,600,000.

Takes New Post

Howard M. Hubbard

Resigned as Secretary of the Harris-Seybold-Potter Co., to become President and General Manager of the Greenfield Tap & Die Corp. He succeeds Donald G. Millar, who has been elected Chairman of the Greenfield board of directors.

Federal Loan Units Return $17,000,000 Of U. S. Investments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced that savings and loan associations have retired more than $17,000,000 of government investments since June 30, although less than $1,000,000 was due.

"The flow of private investments into associations throughout the country, making available ample private capital for the building of homes, enabled them to repurchase $7,402,000 worth of shares from the U. S. Treasury and $9,717,000 from the Home Owners Loan Corporation," the announcement said.

It was also asserted that assets of the thrift and home-financing institutions of the Federal Home Loan bank system increased $145,000,000 during the quarter closing June 30.

Bank Clearings Off Further in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Reduced turnover at New York accounted for another decline in bank clearings in the week ended Aug. 21 from the figure of the corresponding period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Check transactions for 23 leading cities amounted to $4,568,968,000, down 4.3 per cent from the $4,773,473,000 a year ago. Compared with the previous week, however, there was a gain of $165,800,000.

New York exchanges totaled $2,333,012,000, a drop of 14.7 per cent from the $2,727,484,000 of the same week last year. The 22 outside cities accounted for $2,235,956,000, which topped by 9.3 per cent last year's comparative of $2,045,989,000.

Cities showing gains over last year included Detroit, 31.6 per cent; Baltimore, 28.4; Portland, Ore., 26.8; Pittsburgh, 24.7; Cleveland, 23.6; Seattle, 18.8; Atlanta, 18, and Buffalo, 17.7.

Threat to E. Indies Causes Speculation On U. S. Trade Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Although the United States may not suffer any direct loss from the Japanese threat to move into the rich Dutch East Indies, the economic realignment that would result from such seizure is real cause for concern, reports Business Week.

Our business with these Dutch islands is relatively on insignificant portion of our total foreign trade and we buy nothing from these islands that we could not secure in some other tropical country. The real issue, the magazine states, is whether or not Japan will confine its aggression to the Indies.

Washington fears that a Nipponese victory in the Indies can be accomplished only with the conquest of neighboring British territory as well. This would mean a real threat to the Philippines, to our supplies of at least two strategic raw materials—tin and rubber—to our freedom to trade, except on Japan's term, with a market which would extend from Tokyo to Batavia and includes a population of at least 550,000,000, and to our whole defense program in the Pacific.

"Britain is too much occupied at home to be able to send additional ships and men to Singapore to oppose whatever mores Tokyo may make," says Business Week. "The United States has practically its entire fleet in the Pacific, but it is doubtful if Washington would risk a war in the Pacific while the fate of Britain is still hanging fire. The Nipponese are playing a temporary advantage for all it is worth."

Contract Forms Show Methods For Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—R N. Elliott, Acting omptroller General, laid down rules to guide the War Department in writing contracts for the erection at government expense of new factories in which private manufacturers would build airplanes on army contract.

Interpreting four different defense acts passed in June and July, Mr. Elliott said:

1—The contracts may provide for paying regular prices for the airplanes and separate installments to reimburse manufacturers for building new factories. This makes it unnecessary to pay airplane prices to take care of the factory costs.

2—The contracts may provide that after the airplanes have been built that a board of arbitrators shall decide how much the manufacturer should pay if he wants to buy the factory from the Government.

3—Such contracts cannot obligate the Government to pay the manufacturer for maintenance of a factory built at government expense after the airplanes have been built and the factory is idle.

4—The contracts cannot bond the Government against using the plants for "commercial" purposes after the military airplane contracts are completed.

5—The manufacturer who builds a factory at government expense must not be promised first right to buy the factory when the Government offers it for sale after the completion of the airplane contract.

Scudder Fund Shows 139,691 Shares In Half Year Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The semi-annual report of the Scudder, Stevens & Clark Fund recently mailed to stockholders showed that on June 30 of this year there were 139,691 shares outstanding with an asset value of $76.29 per share, as against 135,711 shares with an asset value of $78.53 per share a year earlier.

During the six months' period cash dividends of $1.50 a share were paid to stockholders.

The report revealed cash, governments, and other fixed-income-bearing securities amounted to 52.6 per cent of the portfolio, and the net asset value of the Fund was $10,656,855.28.

Plan to Form Air Freight Company

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Association of American Railroads said a plan has been presented to it for the formation of an air freight company to be owned jointly by the country's railroads and air lines.

An association spokesman said the proposal now was being "analyzed."

While details were not announced officially, it was reported that the first work of such a company would be investigation and cost studies of air freight operations based on the development of new types of cargo planes. There was an estimate that as much as two years would be required to complete basic studies.

Says Manufacturers Are Not Awaiting Contract Signatures

LOS ANGELES (AP)—William S. Knudsen, Chairman of the National Defense Advisory Commission, told reporters after a tour of aircraft manufacturing plants here:

"These factories are booming and expanding under the accelerated program. Their methods appear exceedingly efficient and their ships, I am assured, are second to none."

With him was Major General Henry H. Arnold, army air corps chief, who declared:

"It is encouraging, very encouraging. Nevertheless, American aircraft factories will have to keep digging if they are to reach the production numbers set for the deadline next April 1."

U. S. Places Orders

Aircraft industries in the Los Angeles area are building 2,100 military planes for national defense on government orders totaling more than $225,000,000, Mr. Knudsen disclosed.

"Government orders for a total of 4,200 planes costing $450,000,000 have already been let, are about to be let or are under negotiation," Mr. Knudsen said.

"However, the plane industry and the commission are not waiting for the contracts to be signed, sealed and delivered, but work already has been begun. We want to get the ball rolling and get the men working on the planes. That's why I am here."

Country Organized

"Right now, all over the country, men are working on these planes," Mr. Knudsen continued. "More than 50 per cent of the orders have already been placed or will be placed here. After all, you build most of the nation's planes here."

Knudsen said every plane manufacturer here had been notified by the government just what planes he was expected to manufacture under the defense program and that the manufacturers had gone ahead and started building the planes without waiting until final negotiations had been completed.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Curtiss-Wright Corp. announced plans for a huge airplane engine factory at Lockland, Ohio, near Cincinnati, designed to employ between 12,000 and 15,000 workers.

Contracts will be let immediately, it was said, for more than $8,000,000 in machine tools and construction will be pushed in an effort to reach full production in record time.

Huge RFC Loan

Wright Aeronautical Corp., engine-building subsidiary of Curtiss-Wright, last month arranged for a $92,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to increase its output by 12,000 motors annually.

The Curtiss-Wright announcement was one of a series of plans disclosed recently as the early stages of an estimated $150,000,000 expansion of aircraft and engine plant capacity to handle the added needs of the United States' defense program.

During the day, United Aircraft Corp. announced it would spend about $15,000,000 for additions to its factories in Connecticut, including the giant Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine plant at East Hartford.

North American Aviation Corp., with military aircraft manufacturing now centered in the Los Angeles area, was said in building circles to be negotiating with construction engineers on a proposed $8,000,000 plant at Dallas, Texas.

Revealing for the first time details of the new motor factory in Ohio, Guy W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright, said a 200-acre tract adjacent to Lockland, north of Cincinnati, had been selected as the site for a single-story plant covering 1,000,000 square feet.

Cyclone Engines

It will turn out Wright Cyclone engines to supplement the output of the big plant at Paterson, N. J.

The site follows the trend of defense projects toward the central industrial region behind the shelter of the Appalachian Mountains.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Commission has cleared a $15,000,000 contract for army guns to be manufactured by the Savage Arms Corporation of Utica, N. Y. The contract has not yet been formally signed.

The Commission said a previous announcement the contract would go to Savage Arms in Hartford, Conn., was erroneous, inasmuch as Savage does not have an office or plant in Hartford.

From army testimony given congressional committees, it was believed that the contract would be for the manufacture of 37-millimeter cannon to be mounted on army aircraft, but the Commission's announcement did not specify the nature of the order nor when delivery might be expected.

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced plans for stepping up its production of synthetic rubber.

P. W. Litchfield, President, said a new plant would be installed at Akron in existing buildings with an initial capacity of 10,000 pounds a day of the synthetic staple. For three years the company has been producing "chemigum," its synthetic rubber product, in laboratories and in a small pilot plant.

Airplane Firm Is Sued By De Seversky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two lawsuits with aggregate claims of nearly $23,000,000, one of them alleging mismanagement and fraud, have been filed against the Republic Aviation Corporation, W. Wallace Kellett, President, and its directors by Major Alexander P. de Seversky, airplane designer and founder of the company, it is announced.

One action for $2,497,069 in compensation and expenses was brought against the corporaton by Mr. Seversky in the Federal District Court in Brooklyn and the other was filed in the State Supreme Court on behalf of stockholders to recover $20,000,000 in damages.

Forced Out

Mr. Seversky declares he was forced out of the presidency in May, 1939, and replaced by Mr. Kellett. The stockholders, suit charges, in substance, that through waste, ignorance, and mismanagement the company has lost its preeminent position in the aircraft industry and the profits that rightfully would have accrued to it, while the nation has been deprived of the facilities and the contribution which he company should now be making to the national defense program.

Mr. Seversky's claim for compensation and expenses rests in part on his contention that the only export order obtained by the company under its present management—a $10,000,000 order from the Swedish Government—was the direct result of his personal negotiations.

Consulting Engineer

This airplane designer and builder, on whose life the corporation carried $250,000 insurance before he was ousted, served prior to formation of the company as a consulting engineer to the War Department and has also served as consulting engineer for the Sperry Gyroscope Company. He is known as developer of the automatic bomb-sight acquired by the United States Army and of the P-35 Seversky Army Pursuit plane.

Engineering Awards Boosted to Second Best Level in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Another group of large defense contracts boosted engineering awards during the week ended Aug. 20 to $128,449,000, the second highest of the year to date, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total was almost three times as large as the previous week and more than double the corresponding week a year ago.

Public construction awards also were the second highest of the year, rising 292 per cent above the week before and 230 per cent above a year ago. Private contracts were 9 per cent greater than the previous week but 33 per cent smaller than the same week last year.

Largest projects contracted for during the week were a $25,000,000 smokeless powder plant for the War Department at Bradford, Va.; a $20,000,000 tank plant, also for the War Department, at Detroit, Mich., and $18,013,000 for a fleet operating base at San Pedro, Calif.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Private	$19,014,000	$17,364,000	$28,248,000
State & Munic.	29,599,000	19,944,000	29,500,000
Federal	79,836,000	7,997,000	3,702,000
Total	$128,449,000	$45,305,000	$61,450,000

This Changing World

Oil for Nazi Planes—Consumption of Fuel in Raids Over Britain Isn't Trenching Upon German Reserves—Oil Depots and Hydrogenation Plants

By H. B. Elliston

In Britain last winter the transatlantic jibe that the war was "phoney" scarcely ruffled the Royal Air Force. They were then, as now, the busiest arm in the military forces. But, unlike their present performances, what they were doing scarcely got a paragraph in the newspapers. The press simply mentioned that units of the RAF had carried out a successful reconnaissance flight over Germany, or something of that sort. Such a statement conveyed little meaning to the layman. Nevertheless there was a mouthful of significance in the word reconnaissance which is underlined in the news coming out of beleaguered Britain today. Last winter the airmen were photographing future bombing objectives, particularly oil storage and hydrogenation plants. "When the war really starts," said a flying officer, "we shall have in our possession pictures of all the oil plants, and we shall start to put them out of business." Now that the war has really started, scarcely a raid over Germany is reported without some mention of the hitting of a hydrogenation plant or an oil depot.

* * *

A hydrogenation plant is a factory engaged in making oil out of coal. The coal is liquefied and the liquid when combined with hydrogen is supposed to produce even the highest octane rating of motor spirit. Thus we see the importance of these hydrogenation plants. Modern war runs on oil, but Germany has virtually no oil in her own soil, and in war has to depend upon: first, stocks piled up in anticipation of war; secondly, imports; and, thirdly, synthetic oils coming mainly from coal. Germany happens to be rich in coal, and, anxious to repair within her own borders a deficiency which Lord Curzon said was responsible for her last defeat, started the processing of coal by the Bergius method soon after the World War ended. Under Hitler the Nazis have diverted much of their economic energy to this work.

Germany's need for home-made oil was more apparent last winter when the RAF were making their reconnaissances. Imports had been cut off. Owing to the British blockade, Germany can get outside oil only from the Soviet Union and Rumania. But the Soviet were keeping all their oil at home for service against the Finns. And the frozen Danube had stopped the transport of Rumanian oil. As for stocks, the Associated Press, in a Berlin message of June 7, affirmed the common estimate that the Nazis had entered the war with only a six months' supply.

The picture today, however, is a little different. Imports have been resumed, though not in sufficient quantity to fill more than a fraction of Nazi demands. Some say that the Soviet Union hasn't yet resumed traffic in oil with Germany. Rumania, of course, is sending the bulk of her output, thanks to the extrusion of Allied influence in Rumania. But even Rumania's best isn't much relatively, as our Edmund Stevens shows when he quotes a Bucharest estimate that Rumania is supplying only 15 per cent of German requirements. As to stocks, these have increased as a result of Nazi conquests. The Nazis say that prior to the fall of France all the campaigns had "paid for themselves"; that is to say, their six months reserve was still intact. Now the reserve must be even higher. The French forgot to blow up oil depots as well as bridges, and the oil-minded Associated Press reporter in Berlin now puts the Nazi reserve at eight months.

* * *

A question that often comes to this department is: "Isn't the invasion of Britain using up the Nazi oil reserves? The answer is no. At home alone, without taking the Rumanian supply into account, the Germans are producing 2,800,000 tons a year. There are several estimates of the "gas" used in the Nazi raids. Using figures I got last winter in Amsterdam, I had been reckoning that an average daily raid of 1,000 planes would cost the Germans about 500,000 tons a year. Yesterday an expert in Washington interviewed by the New York Times gave a detailed estimate which added up to only 250,000 tons a year for a thousand planes a day invasion. That is less than a tenth of Germany's own production of natural and synthetic oil. So that the reserve in Germany must still be intact for employment in larger scale warfare than has so far been waged.

Hence the RAF cannot afford to rely on the theory that one day the Nazi machine will dry up for want of oil. The blockade isn't enough (with this kind of warfare) to make the Nazis feel the pinch, in oil at least. Offense, accordingly, must be the best defense in this as in other phases of the war, despite the drain on the outnumbered RAF's energy, which the present offense-defense must entail. So the British airmen are seizing the opportunity of every Nazi respite to carry the war into enemy territory in the hawk-eyed quest for the oil dumps and hydrogenation plants which support the Nazi juggernaut.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '52-47	119.25	119.25	119.25
3 2s '47	105	105	105
1 2¾s '54-51	107.9	107.9	107.9
63 2¼s '56-54	102.25	102.22	102.25
75 2¼s '60-55	107.24	107.19	107.24
38 2¼s '63-58	106.15	106.15	106.15
19 2¼s '65-60	106.16	106.16	106.16

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	107	107	107

New York City Bond

94 3s '80	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	88	88
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73	73	73
23 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44⅜	44	44
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 AmIChem 5½s '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
19 AnacondaCop 4½s'50	104½	104	104½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	102	102	102
5 ArmDel 4s '55	102⅜	102	102
9 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
5 AT&SF a] 4s '95 st	86½	86½	86½
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	96	96	96
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109½	109½	109½
16 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	100	99⅞	100
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	67	66⅞	66⅞
7 ACLine 4½s '64	48⅜	47½	48⅜
6 ACLine 5s '45	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
4 At&Dan 1st 4s '48	33	33	33
2 At&Dan 2d 4s '48	29½	29½	29½
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st reg	66¼	66¼	66¼
25 B&O 5s st A	39	39	39
12 B&O 5s st C	34¾	34½	34½
3 B&O '96 st F	30	29¾	30
7 B&O cv '60 st	12¼	12¼	12⅝
3 B&O 4s '48	67¼	67¼	67½
8 B&OPLE&WVA4s 51st	55	55	55
4 B&O SW 50 st	45	45	45
8 B&O TC 4s '59	54	54	54
4 BethStl 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 BethStl 3¼s '53	106	105⅞	106
10 BethStl 3s '60	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
29 Bost&Me 5s '67	72¼	72	72½
4 Bost&Me 4s '60	72	71½	71¾
2 Bost&Me 4½s '61	72	71½	72
8 Bost&Me 4½s '70	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
13 Bost&Me 5s '55	76	75¼	76
2 Bul R&P '57 st	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	90	90	90
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	89½	89½	89½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Can Nor 4½s 46	102½	102	102
1 Can Pac 5s 44	97½	97½	97½
6 Can Pac 4½s 46	72	72	72
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	67	67	67
20 Can Pac 4s perp	56	55	55½
1 Caro C&D 6s 52	107½	107½	107½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	5	5	5
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	44½	44⅜	44⅜
3 Cen RR N J 6s '87	13	13	13
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	80	78⅞	80
1 C & O 3½s 96 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 63 F	107	107	107
13 CB&Q 4½s 77	82	81	82
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85⅛	85	85
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	75	75	75
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	95	94¾	95
15 Chic Gt West 4s 59	27¼	27	27¼
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
2 Chi I & L 4?	15½	15½	15⅝
1 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89 P	24	23¾	24
59 CM&SP 4½s 89 Q	24½	23½	24½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	24	23¼	24
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	22¼	22¼	22¼
12 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	21	21	21
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	2	2
2 CRI&P 4½s '34 ctf	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 CC Hthe&SE rfg 5s '60	51	51	51
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	100½	100½	100½
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
1 C C C&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
5 CCC&StL 4s '90 SL	64	64	64
14 Clev Sh Line4½s '61	75	75	75
9 Col F&I 5s '70	75	73⅝	75
1 Col & So 4½s '80	25	25	25
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¼	104¾
12 Com'l Mackay Inc '69	35½	35½	35½
3 Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51 st	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	69½	69½	69½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Crane Co 3½s '53	104	104	104
50 Cuba No Pr 5½s '42	17½	17	17½
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	20	20	20
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	20	20	20
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50	49¾	49¾
1 Del Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¼	109¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	107
11 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
20 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅝	12½	12⅝
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	65¾	65¾	65¾
22 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 Erie & Jer 6s '53	65½	65½	65½
1 Erie gen 6s '57	74	74	74
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	103	103	103
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	53¾	53¼	53¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	73	73	73
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Gt Nr 5s '73	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85½	85½	85½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Gt Nor 4s '48 H	93¼	93¼	93¼
8 Gt Nor 3½s '67	78	77⅞	78
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¾	110⅝	110¾
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45	44½	45
4 Ill Cen 3½s '51 reg	30	30	30
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	39⅞	39	39⅞
3 Ill Cen rfg 5s 55	45	45	45
11 Ill Cen 4½s '66	38¾	38½	38½
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	57¼	56¾	57¼
15 IC&GSL&NO 5s '63A	45	45	45
5 IC&SSL&NO 4½s '63	41½	41½	41½
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	77¾	77¾	77¾
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
1 Int Gt Nor rfg 6s '52	11¼	11¼	11¼
65 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	48½	48	48½
5 Int Paper 6s '55	102¼	102⅛	102¼
1 Int Pwr 5s '47	102	102¾	102¾
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	27	27	27
30 Int T&T 5s '55	30	30	30
3 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞
1 Koppers Co 4s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 Lac Gas 5s 39	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	33½	33½	33½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	18	18	18
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 LehVal 4½s2003 asd	17	17	17
2 Libby McNAL 4s 55	102½	102½	102½
10 Liquid Carb 4s 47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
21 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	94	93½	94
16 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	94	93½	93⅞
1 Lou&N 5s 2003 (20d)	102	102	102
22 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94⅜	94	94⅜
3 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	86½	86½	86½
20 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	105⅞	105½	105½
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	50	50
2 Marion StShov 6s 47	82	82	82
3 Market St Ry 7s 40	75	75	75
2 McCreryStrs 3½s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101½	101½	102¼
8 Midland Val RNJ 6s '40	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 MSP&SSMgtd5s '38	5	5	5
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14½	14	14
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '65	4½	4½	4½
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4½s '90	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
1 MoPac5s '78 G	15¼	15¼	15¼
35 MoPac5s '81 I	15⅛	15	15⅛
1 MoPac gen 4s '75	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Mob&OMont5s '47 ct	24	24	24
29 Mob&Oh 5s '38 ct	39½	39½	39½
44 Mob&Oh 4½s '77 ct	33	33	33
1 MonWPaPubSv6s '65	111	111	111
2 MontPow 3¾s '66	107½	107½	107½
3 Mor&Essex 5s '55	37	37	37
1 Mor&Essex4½s '55	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106¼	106	106¼
8 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104	104	104
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	105	105	105
2 NEng RR 4s 45	38	38	38
2 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104	104	104
10 N O Pub Sv 5855B	104⅜	104	104⅜
1 NO Tex&M 5½s54	33	33	33
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	30½	30½	30½
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	56¾	57½
46 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
10 NYC cn 4s 98	56⅜	56½	56½
4 NYC cv 3½s 52	57	57	57
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80	80	80
17 NYCh&StL 4s 41	80½	80¼	80½
2 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	63¼	63¼	63¼
47 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	63¼	63	63¼
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 NY Edis 3½s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	17	17	17
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	13½	13½	13½
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
1 Nor Am Co 4s 39	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5 Nor Am Co 4½s 49	106	105⅞	105⅞
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69¾	69¼	69¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53½	53½	53½
17 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¼	48	48¼
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	67	66¾	66¾
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43½
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	6¼	6¼	6¼
14 Ont Pw N Falls4s43	99	98	99
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	69½	69½	69½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111½	111½	111½
6 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	113	113	113
2 Penn Co 3½s 41B	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Pen Co 4s 63	104	104	104
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109	108¾	109
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108½	108½	108½
16 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¾	102½	102¾
29 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90½	90	90
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	97½	97	97
1 Pen RR 4½s '81 E	97½	97½	97½
3 Pen RR 4s '48 st	112½	112½	112½
17 Pen RR 4s '48	89	89	89¼
37 Pen RR 3½s '52	85	84¾	85
15 Pere Marq 5s '56	68½	67⅞	68½
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	58	58	58
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	109	109
5 Phila Co 5s 67	106¾	106¼	106¼
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3	3	3
1 PCC & SL 4½s '63 I	115	115	115
1 Pitt Coke & Fr 4½s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	53	53	53
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	53	53	53
45 Portl Gen E 4½s60	71	70	70½
3 PorRiATob 6s 42stct	90½	90½	90½
1 PorRiAT 6s 42unstct	90½	90½	90½
13 Pressed Stl C 5s51	81½	81	81½
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	70¾	70¼	70¼
7 Readg 4½s 97 B	70¾	70¼	70¾
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	99¾	99½	99¾
21 Republic Steel4½s56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	22	22	22
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	59¼	59¼	59¼
9 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	58	58	58
5 St L S F 4½s 78	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 StLSF4½s 78ct st	8½	8½	8½
32 St L SW 5s 52 (33b)	14¾	14	14¾
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Skelly Oil 3s '50	101	100⅞	101
4 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
3 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	107	107
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	40¼	40¼	40¼
14 Sou Pac 4½s '81	40	39¾	40
21 So Pac 4½s '69	40	39⅝	40
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	56	55¾	56
12 So Pac 3¾s '46	51½	51½	51½
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45¾	45⅝	45¾
4 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	72¼	72	72
6 South Ry 6½s '56	78½	78⅛	78⅛
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	88½	88¼	88½
18 South Ry gen 4s '56	54½	54¼	54½
3 Spokane Int 5s '55	16½	16½	16½
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	100½	100	100½
10 Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
5 Third Ave a] 5s '60	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Third Ave 4s '60	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
1 T St L&W 4½s '50	61	61	61
2 Tri Continent 5s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Un Pac 3½s '60	102¼	102	102
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	80	79½	80
4 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	90	90	90
37 Utah L&eTrac 5s '44	101½	101⅜	101½
18 Utah P & L 5s '44	102	101½	102
2 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	5	5	5
6 Wabash 1st 5s '39	40	39	40
1 Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	46	46	46
2 Walker H 4½s 45	104	104	104
1 Walsrth 4s '55	67	67	67
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	81½	81½	81½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45	45	45
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Westn Md 5½s '77A	89	89	89
2 Westn Md 4s '52	84	83½	84
5 Western Un 5s '51	69⅜	69¼	69¼
5 Western Un 5s '60	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
17 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	101⅜	101¼	101½
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109	109	109
8 Wis PubSvc 4s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15 Young S&T cv 4s '48	103¼	103	103¼

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10½	10⅜	10½
3 Antioquia 3s '57	10½	10½	10½
4 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60	60	60
9 Argentine 4½s '71	66⅛	66	66
5 Australia 4½s '56	45	44¾	45
1 Bavaria 6½s '45	19	19	19
3 Brazil 8s '41	14½	14½	14½
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¾	11½	11¾
4 Budapest 6s '62	8½	8½	8½
5 Buen A 4¾s '7	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	45	45	45
5 Bulgaria 7½s '68	11	11	11
37 Canada 5s '52	99⅞	98½	99⅞
24 Canada 4s 60	90¾	88¾	90¾
7 Canada 5s '68	80	79¾	80
3 Canada 5s 67	79¾	79¾	79¾
19 Canada 2½s '45	90	87⅞	90
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	11½	11½	11½
1 Chile 6s '60	12½	12½	12½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11½	11½	11½
3 Chile 6s '63 asd	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26¼	26¼	26¼
21 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26¾	25¾	26¾
4 Copenhag 5s '52	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	71	71	71
2 Cuba 5½s '53	102	102	102
10 Cuba 4½s '77	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
4 Denmark 6s '42	45½	45⅜	45½
7 Denmark 5½s '55	42⅞	42	42
29 Denmark 4½s '62	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜
1 GerCafBk6s 60 Jul	16	16	16
1 GerCAdJan4½s '58	15½	15½	15½
7 Ger Gov 5½s '65	17¼	17	17
3 Ger Govt 7s '49	21¼	21¼	21¼
17 GtCnElPJap6½s '50	81	81	81
3 Italy 7s 1951	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
4 Lombard El 7s'52	44	44	44
1 Milan City 6½s'52	31½	31½	31½
7 Orient Dev 6s '53	56	56	56
5 Panama 5½s '53	101	101	101
5 Peru 6s '60	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Poland 4½s '63 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
16 Porto Aleg 8s '61	9½	9⅜	9½
1 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	9	9	9
6 Prague 7½s '52	9	9	9
1 Queensld 5s '41	81	81	81
14 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13½	13⅜	13⅜
37 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	39	38⅛	38⅛
8 Shinyetau E 6½s '52	63	62½	62½
3 Tokyo City 5½s61(49c)	54⅞	54½	54⅞
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	56⅜	56½	56½

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 2,789,000; previous day, 3,720,000; week ago, 2,991,150; year ago, 7,347,050; two years ago, 5,282,575; Jan. 1 to date, 998,775,175; year ago, 1,045,555,375; two years ago, 1,147,474,355.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am P&Lt $6 pf	$1.12½	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Do $5 pf	93¾c	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Arden Farms So	$3 pf			
	75c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 23
Cent P & Lt 7% pf	$1.16 2-3	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Do 6% pf	$1	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Pitts Bwg pf	$1	..	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Extra				
Asbestos Corp	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
California-West States Life Insurance	50c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Frankenmuth Br	7½c	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Tacony P Br	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Do A	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Interim				
Br-Am Tob	10 pence	Q	.....	.....
Special				
Viking Pump	40c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Initial				
Nat Radiator	20c	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 30
Irregular				
Keystone Stl & Wi	20c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Mich Stl Tube P	25c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Pender Groc "B"	25c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 28
Final				
Gen Elec Gt Br	45 1-5c	..	Aug. 21	June 16
Reduced				
Hanley (Jas) Co	25c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Regular				
Aero Spl Mfg "A"	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Am Cigarette & Cigar pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Am T & T	$2.25	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 16
Anheuser Busch	$1	..	Sep. 12	Aug. 26
Asbestos Corp	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Ashland O & Ref	10c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 14	Sep. 13
Beacon Mfg Co pf	6¼			
	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Belmont Radio	15c	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Brit-Amer Tob Ltd ord pf (bearer)	2½d	..	Sep. 30	
Bullard Co	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 13
Cambria Iron	$1	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Commercial Banking Corp	7c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do $1.20 pr pf	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Compo Shoe Mch	25c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Dom Textile	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Dover Harris Co pf	60c		Sep. 25	Sep. 10
	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Federal Mogul	25c		Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Ist Bk Stk Corp	30c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Frankenth Brew	2½c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Gen Cig 1st $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Grinch'BF1Co pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Haloid Co	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Hewitt Rubber	25c	..	Sep. 14	Aug. 30
Jeff Lake Sul	12½c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Do pf	35c	S	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Kimberly Clk pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Liggett&Myers Tob pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
La Land & Ex	10c	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 3
Lorillard Co	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Mich Consol Gas Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Mid-West Ref Inv Co	Q	Sep. 25		Sep. 10
Milwauk Gas Light Co 4½% pf "A"	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Montreal Cottons	$1	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Nat Lt Htg Lines "A"	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
N Am Fin Corp Cl A	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do cum pr pf	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Ohio Oil LH&Pw	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Paraffine Cos	50c		Sep. 27	Sep. 10
Do 4% pf	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Park & Tilford pf	75c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 3
Pitts Ft Wayne Chi	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Presserity Co pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Pub Serv NJ pf	50c	M	Oct. 15	Sep. 13
Pyrene Mfg	20c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Raybestos-Man	20c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Reliance Mfg Co (Ill)	25c		Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Roxy Th Inc pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 24
Scovill Mfg	75c		Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Seaboard Oil (Del)	10c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 3
Shenango Valley Wat Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Sonotone Corp	5c		Sep. 25	Sep. 10
Tacony P Br	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Do "A"	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 16
Talcott (Jos) Inc	10c		Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do pf pf	68¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Tampa Gas Co pf	7% $1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Union Prem F Strs	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 4
Do pf	35½c	Q	Sep. 14	Sep. 4
Viking Pump pf	60c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Woody & Lothrop	50c		Sep. 27	Sep. 16
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 16

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 20 compared with Aug. 19, 1939 (shown in parenthesis): Receipts $9,089,863.75 ($14,115,252.16); expenditures $23,590,059.69 ($17,469,555.26); net balance $2,583,029,963.33 ($2,376,931,478.45); working balance included 1

Secessionists Oppose Peace Day for Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—That the American Youth Congress, sponsor of the "emergency peace mobilization" set for Aug. 29 in Chicago, is going to run into opposition from another organization of American young people, became apparent here today with the announcement by Murray Plavner, Director of the newly formed National Foundation for American Youth, that the Foundaton would direct its activities against the Chicago mobilization.

The Foundaton, of which Gene Tunney is chairman, was described by its spokesmen as composed of "pro-American" groups that quit the American Youth Congress or have risen in opposition to it because of its alleged domination by Communists.

Mr. Plavner, a founder of the American Youth Congress and who later helped organize the movement against it, declared that the Chicago "mobilization" for peace had been organized by leaders of the Young Communist League and American Youth Congress officials. The mobilization, he charged, is directed by the President of the Young Communist League. According to the Socialist paper New Leader, another organizer is one of the key undercover figures in the Young Communist Internationale.

Of the 34 persons who constitute the top leaders of the Youth Congress, Mr. Plavner added, progressive youth leaders can name 15 who are publicly recorded as Young Communist Leaguers and seven who are "fellow travelers."

"These," he said, "are the people who plan to hijack America's program for self-defense. This is the same gang in the service of the Kremlin who opened the doors of France to the Nazi hordes."

In reply, spokesmen for the American Youth Congress in New York and Chicago attacked Mr. Plavner's statements, indicating that the Congress was the sole backer of the Chicago peace mobilization.

"The emergency peace mobilization to be held in Chicago Labor Day week end and which Mr. Plavner in his confusion gives us credit for is sponsored by the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, composed of hundreds of prominent adults from all walks of life," Joseph Cadden, Executive Secretary of the American Youth Congress, said in a statement given out in Chicago. "Its chairman is the Rev. John B. Thompson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Norman, Okla. Fifteen thousand Americans will come to Chicago for the mobilization, which is called 'to defend America, to keep America democratic, to keep America out of war.'"

Eclipse Party Of Six Prepares Start for Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—What's so new on the sun that astronomers will travel 9,000 miles to look at for five minutes? This question is to be answered by the National Geographic Society—National Bureau of Standards Solar Eclipse Expedition, which leaves here Saturday via New York for an observation post in Brazil. The six members of the expedition, headed by Dr. Irvine C. Gardner, optical chief for the Federal Bureau, are bound for the neighborhood of Patos, a small village 90 miles northwest of Campina Grande.

The "grandstand seats" for the "meeting" of the sun and moon on Oct. 1 are some 200 miles inland, with 15,000 pounds of equipment to be trucked in with a motor caravan. A feature of this observation is to be the tying together of nearly all instruments so that they will operate automatically, thus leaving the members free to make their own observations during the brief period of darkness.

Among the special pieces of equipment are two spectrographs and two telescope-type cameras to photograph the corona or halo, seen only during total eclipses. The party is to leave Brazil on Oct. 14, to return via New York about Oct. 23.

Training Supplies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, asserted today that the War Department has "plenty of materiel" to train all the men who would be drafted for military service under the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

The question of equipment supply has been raised in the Senate during debate on the draft bill and in other quarters. Taking notice of this, General Marshall told his press conference that "we have enough 30-caliber rifles for 3,000,000 men right now."

It makes little difference for training purposes, he said, whether a soldier is equipped with a semi-automatic or 30-caliber rifle.

England Sends 100 Censors To Help Bermuda Staff

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—More than 100 censors, including several women, have arrived from England to assist the Bermuda staff in handling a greatly increased flow of mail due to calls from ships of the American Export Line.

The announcement Aug. 21 said the censors arrived "this week." Several hundred pouches of mail are removed from each of the **American ships stopping at Bermuda.**

Votes for Washingtonians Set Back by Committee, 6 to 4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—The right to be represented in Congress has come almost within reach of this disenfranchised area, but has receded, temporarily at least, into the limbo of lost causes. Ignoring a democratic platform pledge, a majority on the House Rules Committee voted yesterday to table the Sumners bill providing for district representation in Congress.

The Sumners resolution was brought out of House Judiciary Committee after Republican members of the House challenged the Democrats to show that they were sincere in their platform pledge. The Rules Committee by a 6 to 4 vote, has now refused to give the resolution a place on the House calendar this session. All six of the members who voted to table the legislation were Democrats.

Two years ago, in a straw vote, Washingtonians gave conclusive evidence that they wanted the vote. They voted 13-to-1 for the right to vote for President and members of Congress from the District of Columbia, and 8-to-1 for the right to vote for officials of the District of Columbia now appointed by the President.

The Sumners resolution provides for a constitutional amendment to empower Congress to grant national representation to citizens of the Federal capital. At the present time, "taxation without representation" exists in the Nation's capital. The citizens of the District pay taxes but have no voice in how the money shall be raised or spent. Between 1871 and 1874, the District of Columbia had a representative in Congress, but he had no vote. Announcing the Rules Committee action, Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, himself a champion of the resolution, explained:

"The members who voted against the rule said the resolution was not in the form that it should be and Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, says it doesn't mean anything anyhow. Other members expressed the opinion that Congress is concerned with great important national defense problems and they felt that District suffrage is not so grave an issue that it must be taken up now."

Racial questions enter into the issue, since it is estimated that between 23 and 24 per cent of those eligible to vote would be Negroes. Four members of the Rules Committee who voted against consideration of the resolution come from southern States.

Brahms in Charming Mood And Franck in Disk Listings

Review of Recordings

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Brahms Second Symphony, in D major, and Franck's Symphony in D minor are the final releases in the low-price series of records issued by the National Committee for Musical Appreciation. The Brahms was published on Aug. 16; the Franck will be presented in two sections, this week and next.

Brahms used to be considered one of the most formidable of composers. He was called dry, intellectual, academic. His orchestration was regarded as muddy. In the early days of the Boston Symphony Orchestra a critic proposed that a sign be set up, reading, "Exit in case of Brahms." But a musician of the period declared that 30 years would "make a wondrous change in our views concerning Brahms' idiosyncrasies." He was right. Nowadays Brahms is one of the most popular composers. A Boston musician recently remarked that it was fortunate that Brahms wrote his First Symphony, as otherwise Dr. Koussevitzky would never be able to bring a Boston Symphony season to a close.

The two middle symphonies by Brahms (both in major keys) are broadly speaking lighter, gayer, more tender than the First and the Fourth (both in minor keys). The Second is lyrical and charming. It has won a wide popularity. Like so many great works, it has made its contribution to music of lesser stature. The first three notes of the main theme of the first movement provide the opening of the love duet in George Gershwin's opera, "Porgy and Bess." While he was at work on this symphony, Brahms wrote, "I do not know whether I have a pretty symphony; I must inquire of skilled persons." Many persons, skilled and unskilled, have derived enjoyment from the "pretty" work.

The César Franck Symphony (his only essay in this form) is one of the most popular of all symphonies. For years it led the ballot of Philadelphia Orchestra audiences for the final program of the season. Franck was a church organist and a composer first of all for the organ. These associations have led many people to regard Franck with a sort of veneration, to adopt a devotional attitude in listening to his music. It is true that his scores have an uplifting quality; but it is possible to overemphasize this aspect of the D minor Symphony. Listened to in another mood, or interpreted in a different way, it becomes a highly dramatic work, as dramatic in its way as the Tchaikovsky "Pathétique" or the "Sibelius Second."

Victor Also Releases Brahms

By coincidence or not, Victor's release of the Brahms Second has arrived simultaneously with the lower-cost issue of the National Committee. The Victor work is done by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, on six records. Needless to say, it is a superb recording, one in which the Hungarian conductor, who is less ebullient than Stokowski, has caught perfectly the serenity and the Jovian humor with which the Second abounds.

Hardly less equal in merit is Columbia's issue of Beethoven's Concerto No. 4, in G major, Op. 58, with Walter Gieseking, pianist, as the soloist, with the Saxon State Orchestra, Karl Bohm, conductor. This is on eight sides. The beautiful second, slow movement, is alone worth the price of the album.

Two standard works excellently done are Wagner's "Rienzi" overture and Berlioz's "March Troyenne" from the opera, "The Trojans," done on Columbia disks by the Orchestre de la Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire, Felix Weingartner, conductor. Two records.

Victor offers for specialists in early organ music the lento and menuet movements of Handel's Organ Concerto No. 11, in F minor, played by E. Power Biggs on the special "Bach" organ of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, with Arthur Fiedler's Sinfonietta. The Pops Orchestra, Mr. Fiedler conducting, also turns in a very good rendition of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, for Victor.

Chopin by Rubinstein

Leading in the new instrumental recordings is the third volume of Chopin Mazurkas done by Arthur Rubinstein, Polish pianist, for Victor. No one is better equipped than Mr Rubinstein to do an excellent job on these Polish dances, which include many posthumous items. Ernst Krenek, Viennese composer of the jazz opera "Jonny Spielt Auf," plays eleven of his short piano pieces, or etudes, in a Columbia album, composed in the 12-tone scale of Schonberg. Though given titles, the composer insists that these pieces are not program music. Our outstanding reaction was how less startling these works now sound than when we first heard works of similar nature composed by Schonberg himself at Symphony Hall several years ago. Pierre Luboschutz and Genia Nemenoff piano team, contribute one of their excellent energetic renditions for Victor, of the "Russian Dance" from Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" and Mischa Levitski's "Valse Tzigane" (Gypsy Waltz). Charles M. Courboin, organist, well-known to the radio, reminds phonophiles who may think that César Franck wrote only the D minor symphony, that he was an excellent organist and composer for that instrument. Mr. Courboin plays the better-known "Pastorale," the "Piece Heroique," a movement from the First Chorale and the entire Third Chorale in A minor, on two Victor disks.

Modern Chamber Music

Chamber music offerings to hand present the Dorian Quartet in a Columbia coupling of Aaron Copland's Two Pieces for String Quartet, a melodic lento and sprightly rondino, both easy to take, though of modern tonality. Lily Laskine, French harpist, with the Calvert Quartet, Marcel Moyse, flutist, and Ulysse Delecluse, clarinetist, are well heard in Ravel's Introduction and Allegro, a Victor record.

Lotte Lehmann provides the best current vocal contribution to Victor with her waxing of the Schubert song cycle, "Die Winterreise" (Winter Journey), with Paul Ulanowsky at the piano. Based upon the wanderings about the country of a serio-comic character perpetually frustrated in love, a familiar characterization of German literature of the period, the songs record many events of the day. All of the songs are wonderfull melodious yet for "Der Lindenbaum" (The Linden Tree) alone we would have the album. The singing is naturally well done by Mme. Lehmann. Two 12-inch and two 10-inch records.

In a more popular vein are the principal arias from Du Bose Heyward's and George and Ira Gershwin's opera, "Porgy and Bess," well done by Anne Brown, Todd Duncan, and the Eva Jessye Choir of the original company, on four Decca records. Jane Pickens of the radio, theater and supper clubs, formerly one of the Pickens Sisters trio, is heard in her first recital in wax, eight sides including songs of her native south, and the items that a dining audience generally demands.

Public to View Rogers Trophies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—On public exhibition for the first time, trophies of Will Rogers will be exhibited for three months beginning Sept. 14 at the beloved humorist's rambling ranch house in the foothills near here.

As a benefit for the American Red Cross, the Beverly Hills auxiliary will guide visitors through the Rogers estate, and will turn proceeds from the exhibit over to the national fund for victims of the European war.

Some of the Nation's leading polo stars will compete in a polo match marking the opening of the exhibition, and other special events are being planned during the three-month benefit.

Civilians Aid in Mock Battle

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Military observers in the nation's mightiest mock battle turned attention from a premature defeat of "invading" land forces to aerial warfare today and found a newly-inaugurated civilian air raid warning service "highly successful."

In a conflict as devoid of ammunition as the Army struggle which ended 24 hours before schedule yesterday with "Blue" defenders overwhelming "foreign Black" forces, the "Blue" aircraft "shot down" 26 enemy bombing planes and 24 observation ships with a loss of but one combat plane.

At least, that was the decision of the aerial umpires on total "casualties" of the two-day air battle which brought into play an intended permanent organization of about 4,300 civilian "spotters" in northern and central New York.

The "spotters'" telephoned warning of the number and direction of the enemy bombers enabled the air defense command at Watertown to bring into play anti-aircraft artillery and pursuit ships before the "Blacks" achieved their mission of destroying military and industrial objectives.

Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney, air defense commander, credited the civilian organization with "excellent work" which permitted interception of the bombing planes.

Third Army Fails on Hikes

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., Aug. 22 (AP)—Bluntly told they could not "take it" in the war maneuvers, 50,000 National Guardsmen sped homeward while a high officer flatly stated they would be back in a month for a year's training.

Pointing out that good soldiers should be able to walk 20 miles a day, Maj. Gen. Walter Kreuger, commander of the "Reds" in the Third Army's 21-day maneuvers that included 20,000 regular troops, said "ours can't walk at all."

Even the horses—rented ones—were criticized by Gen. Albert Blanding, Florida National Guardsman, who declared they had been unable to carry cavalry troops through the last four days of intensive mock battle that ended yesterday.

Gen. Herbert J. Brees, Eighth Corps Area Commander, stated plainly the Guardsmen would be called out in September for a year's training, but that allowances granted them now for their shortcomings would not be made in the future.

Water-Filled White Plains Tunnels Believed to Date Back to Revolution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 22—Workmen were draining today the water-filled tunnels which had halted excavation work for the new Bonwit Teller store here, with high hopes of discovering soon whether their origin actually dated back to Revolutionary War days and what their use had been.

Local historians are fairly certain that the rediscovered tunnels are of Revolutionary origin. John Rosch, of the Westchester Historical Society, was informed of the underground passages 50 years ago by Captain Lyons, retired sea captain who was then proprietor of the Carlyon Arms Hotel, built on the site of the old Miles Oakley Tavern, rallying place of rebel patriots at the time of the Battle of White Plains.

Whether the tunnels, said to be eight in number, were used for hiding escaped rebel patriots or whether they were employed for the storage of arms and ammunition, is not known. Griffin Disbrow, last owner of the hotel, was said to have found five years ago a canvas sack filled with gunpowder, rusted flintlocks and sabres near the location.

If the tunnels prove of historical value, Bonwit Teller will bolster their sides and preserve them as monuments open to the public. It was at the Miles Oakley Tavern that local patriots favoring independence met at the time of the convention of April, 1775, called to elect a second Congress.

$238,000,000 in Earlier Funds Spent for Defense, Ickes Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, said yesterday that the Roosevelt Administration had spent "hundreds of millions" of dollars on national defense.

He told his press conference that Republican critics of Mr. Roosevelt overlooked the fact that his first use of public funds upon taking office was for the construction of 20 destroyers, four cruisers, four submarines, and two aircraft carriers.

The total cost, he said, was approximately $238,000,000 and the money was allotted from the 1933 public works appropriation.

"The record of PWA," Mr. Ickes continued, "shows that more than $497,000,000 of PWA money was transferred to the Army and Navy for national defense purposes. That is exclusive of the regular military appropriation and of money used by the Federal relief agencies since 1933 to provide civilian work in Navy yards and on Army posts.

Mr. Ickes said also that the Administration had built huge public power projects essential to national defense. One of these, he added, was the Bonneville project on the Columbia River, which is providing power for the Aluminum Company of America to begin producing aluminum within the next 10 days at Vancouver, Wash., for airplanes to be built in west coast factories.

"Bonneville," Mr. Ickes said, "is typical of the public power projects essential to our national defense and such men as Senator Bridges overlooked that."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire charged that Congress had given Mr. Roosevelt $18,000,000,000 of blank checks "which he could spend wholly at his own discretion," adding that the President "slept as Germany armed."

General Classified

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BOSTON, 97 St. Stephen St.—Three minutes to The Mother Church. 2 and 3 room apartments; light, airy, restricted, free all electric, elevator. Apply Resident Supt.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Seven and eight-room apartments, two baths, Longwood section; owner-management; restricted. Ph. Longwood 2218.

40 HURON AVENUE, Cambridge—Adjoining Gray Gardens East, 6 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, first floor, adults only. P. X. Masse, 249 Walden Street, Cambridge, Mass. or 40 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 242 Oxford St.—Attractive small apartments for business women. Monroe 8771-R.

176 WINTHROP ROAD, BROOKLINE, MASS. Pleasantly situated near Beacon Street—Modern 5-room apartment, large living room, corner dining room; quiet house; adult preferred. References required. Asp. 8151.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

Phipps Garden Apartments

Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 Minutes from Grand Central)

1½ to 4 Rooms, $36 up

Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.

5101 — 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

N. Y. C., 41 Central Park West—A few apartments available in this dignified cooperative building, conveniently located on the north corner of 64th Street and Central Park West. Have excellent Park view. Restaurant in building. 24-hour switchboard and maid service available. Resident manager or Brett, Wyckoff, Potter, Hamilton, Eldorado 5-6900, MR. ALLISON.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195.

DESK SPACE

IN PLEASANT front office on Park St., Boston, telephone attended, rent reasonable; stenographic services available. Laf. 5459.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COSMETICS advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Personal Stationery. Greeting Cards. Edith Hemeon, 15 Hancock St., Boston. Laf. 3979.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted: man, chauffeur, butler, houseman; woman, cook, houseworker. Box 733, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Glen Cove 4203.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT—Strong, some cooking, sleep in, small wages, steady position; several hours off daily. Phone Plaza 3-6256, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

THEATRICAL family wishes adaptable woman who would enjoy caring for two school-age children; also to assist housekeeper; must be active Christian Scientist. Write Box F-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

REASONABLE attractive house, 5 large rooms, oil burner, extra lavatory, refrigerator; attached garage; garden. 128 Stuart St., Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y. Lyn. 2586.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—Colonial home, beautiful trees and gardens, residential section. GALLE, 28 Iroquois Road, Tel. Tuckahoe 3600.

INSURANCE

EDWIN C. MORAN will be grateful to discuss your General Insurance and Surety Bond questions, 175 Main St., White Plains 2361 and Chappaqua 874 (N. Y.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account.
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available half days. Modern building. Centrally located, Philadelphia. Telephone afternoons, Kingsley 1067.

PAYING GUESTS

MAPLELAWN—A lovely home in the beautiful Litchfield Hills, welcomes guests for weekends or vacation; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. SMITH, RFD, New Preston, Conn.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tourists, R. No. 1: clean, comfortable; $1.00 per person. 1605 Rhode Island Ave., N. E. Hobart 3865.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Rooms, single or double, with privileges; cool, comfortable, quiet; convenient location.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room in private colonial home; quiet street, near restaurants, parking. Tel. Asp. 1752.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 751 Quincy St.—Room with housekeeping facilities, comfortably furnished, good transportation. Also single room. Jefferson 3-3025.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2940 Bellevue Terrace—Attractive furnished room; semi-private bath, private home; quiet, pleasant surroundings. Emerson 7729.

DESIRABLE ROOMS with running water, prices reasonable. Mrs. H. W. Dunham, 191 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS—Comfortable beds; homelike atmosphere. ALICE L. BROWN, 101 Gainsboro St., Suite 2, Com. 8793.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-74 Roosevelt Ave.—Special rates for large groups. Rooms have hot and cold water; innerspring mattresses; 8 min. Fair; free parking; $1.00 per person for 2 or more nights. MRS. LEWIS, Fl. 9-4982.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—Private home, walking distance Fair; single $1.50; double $2.50; parking. Uttler, Fl. 9-0850.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 59-22 Parsons Blvd.—Light airy rooms; $1.00 per person; 4 min. Fair; parking. VETTER, Fl. 9-2888.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LYNN, MASS.—Opening for ambitious, intelligent saleswoman; 25 hours per week required; no age limit; commission above average. AVON PRODUCTS, INC., Tel. Lynn 3-7749.

SHOE REPAIRING

OUR SHOE REPAIRING WILL PLEASE YOU. The finest workmanship and best grade leathers used. Olympia, 2750 Broadway (106th). N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED educated young woman as secretary, companion, tutor or governess. Can drive car, will travel. Write MISS LORAINE TOTHILL, 388 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

CHARMING LOCATION, congenial environment; generous meals, comfortable beds; bathing, fishing, outdoor games; $16 weekly. MILLAR, Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y.

SUMMER PROPERTY

BEAUTIFUL Country Estate—2½ acres landscaped, gardens, fruit, spring-fed pool, modern home with plenty of modern plumbing, located on hillside with view of ocean, shuffle board. A. P. Jones, Address Humarock, Mass. Tel. Marshfield 444.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

READ'S
August Sale of Home Furnishings
Ends August 31st

MEIGS
Annual August Sale of Men's Overcoats and Topcoats
NOW IN PROGRESS

Just ONE MORE WEEK to SAVE in
3 MAJOR AUGUST EVENTS
Furniture Sales—Rug Sales
Fur Coat and Fur Trimmed Coat Sales
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Craig Electrical Company
Radio and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

the little flower shop
34 Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

Camping Needs
Grills, Charcoal, Food Jugs, Water Jars, Broilers, Thermos Bottles, Picnic Baskets
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Ready For School
WATCHES—FOUNT

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Just Arrived!
Bates Bedspreads
2.98
Our new Fall shipment of famous Bates Spreads in the new tones spells beauty for every sleeping room. College-goers will need one soon. Regularly sold for $3.50
John G. Myers

PILLOWS SANITIZED
for only 60c each
All inside dirt removed, and feathers cleaned and sterilized. Tickings washed and ironed.
Let Killip show you the way to more restful sleeping hours.
For Service . . . Phone 5-3311
Get the Killip Quality
Killip Laundering Company

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
SINCE 1865
Broadway at Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Complete stock of attractive summer furniture at unusually low prices. Our low cost of selling means a real saving for you.

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Presenting
Fall
Footwear Fashions
for Men, Women and Children
I. Miller — Florsheim
Peacock — Bostonians
Carlisle — Johnston & Murphy
Vitality — Dr. Locke
Footsaver — Health Spot
"A shoe for every occasion—A fit for every foot"
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

FALL PLANS
whatever they include in the way of new clothes, accessories or household furnishings, you are cordially invited to look over our complete new stocks. We think we have just what you want and at prices that will please you
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA 9733

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4573 Open Evenings

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

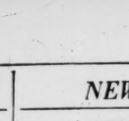
GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

School bells will be ringing!
Send School Clothes
Now for Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

Wayside
Furniture Store
August Gives You
Greater Opportunities
Buy Now and Save
280 SO MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

(Continued)
GULFLEX GULFPRIDE
GULF NO NOX GASOLINE
Three Necessities for Your Motoring Pleasure
For Safety Ride on
GOODYEAR TIRES and LIFEGUARDS
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Ithaca, N. Y.
Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Welcome to The Chautauqua Region
One of America's Summer Playgrounds
and welcome to
NELSON'S of Jamestown
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
106-110 E. SECOND STREET

Fall Is Here!
New Fashions and New Values
at
BIGELOW'S

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5335

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phone
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

AUGUST FUR SALE
25%-33⅓% Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

MARY-ALICE SAMPLE SHOP
Clearance on Dresses
2 for $7 • 2 for $11
(Values to $15)
110-62 Queens Blvd. near Ascan

Your Things Cleaned
RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

FREEPORT

WESTINGHOUSE
REFRIGERATORS
Washers . . . Ranges
Snyder-Garvey, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414

6 Cu. Ft. Family Size . . Only . . $114.75

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

MEN!
Half-Yearly Clothes Sale
All our High Grade Tropical and year round Suits roundly reduced for quick clearance.
Established 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y.

It's time to prepare your clothes and your children's for
LABOR DAY and SCHOOL
C. V. Boller Co.
Quality Tailors and Cleaners
70 SO. GROVE ST. TEL. FREE. 3098

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

ROOSEVELT SODA SHOPPE
JOHN BIRKHOLZ, Mgr.
COOL FOUNTAIN DRINKS
Enjoy Our Own Fresh Made ICE CREAM
275 Nassau Rd., Roosevelt, L. I.
PHONE FREE. 961

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Carol Green's
For Smart College Fashions
as featured in
Vogue, Life, Harper's Bazaar and Mademoiselle
Sport Jackets, Sweaters, Skirts, Gloves
Anklets, Hosiery, Accessories
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Avenue 60 Main Street
Hempstead Freeport

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Air-Conditioned
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Our 12th
August Fur Sale
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING - DARNING - BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LITTLE NECK

DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Home Made Ice Cream
Individual forms for Parties
Prompt Deliveries
253-24 Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-2534

NEW YORK

Long Island

LITTLE NECK
(Continued)

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp 4146

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PORT WASHINGTON

Crawford Antique Repair Shop
Restoration and Reproduction of Antique and Period Furniture
Clock Cases and Works Repaired
Grandfather—Banjo—Mantel
Two Evergreen Avenue
Port Washington 1670-W

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats

RICHMOND HILL

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Rich. Hill 2-4001
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

VO-PHOTO SERVICE
8027 JAMAICA AVENUE
Complete Line of Cameras, Photo Supplies and Movie Equipment for the Amateur
Specializing in Commercial and Industrial Photos
Virginia 7-9379 Harry Vogt, Prop.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK
(Continued)

NICHOL'S SERVICE STATION
Boston Post Road and Barry Avenue
Phones 468-3194—24-Hour Service
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
GAS, TIRES, OIL, BATTERIES
AUTO REPAIRS and TOWING

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
Oakwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820
for a Friendly Service
210 MILL STREET

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Vater St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW YORK

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GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
"Pianos Exclusively"

Summer Clearance
All Pianos Drastically Reduced
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NEW ROCHELLE 8220—1170

LA ROSE SHOPPE
NOW SHOWING
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DRESSES—SPORTSWEAR
CORSETS
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I. B. COHEN
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• Hickey-Freeman Clothes
• Interwoven Sox
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NEW YORK CITY

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SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

FREDA BEAUTY SALON

274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

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NEW YORK

Manhattan

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

Staten Island

NEW DORP

KOCH HALL PAINT COMPANY
Wall Paper and Paints
16-18 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, S. I.
Phone Don-Hills 6-0323

PORT RICHMOND

Ironers—Refrigerators—Radios
APPLIANCE SALES & SERVICE CO.
408 Richmond Avenue
Gib. 2-7080—8516
Ranges—Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines
Replacement parts in stock

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
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West New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
Storage—Used Furniture
Richmond Storage & Van Company
947 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-8100

PELHAM

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares—Devoe Paints
Practical Gifts

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Cool as a Sea Breeze. The Pel-Mel Permanent Wave by our expert Hair Stylist
Cleverly Crafted for Radiant Hair and is so Comfortable for Summer. $5-$10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

POUGHKEEPSIE

BACK TO SCHOOL
It won't be long before you'll be starting another school year. Come in today and let LUCKEY'S outfit you with pads and pencils, sweaters and skirts and anything you may need.
LUCKEY, PLATT & COMPANY

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 8616

The CORNUCOPIA
INCORPORATED
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
QUALITY FOOD
at REASONABLE PRICES

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Call Rye 1231
Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
'blue coal' Fuel Oil

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Neppenhan 4200; New Rochelle, 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

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6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8868

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Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.35
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
for
FOOTWEAR

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Domestic and Imported Wall Paper, Paints and Varnishes
Quality Merchandise
Delivery Service
WM. S. WRIGHT
1032 State St. Tel. 6-4092

SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATED *Laundries*
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6513

ONONDAGA MEN'S SHOP
124 E. Jefferson St.
Knox Vagabond Hats, $5.00

MUNCY'S FOOD MARKET
Quality Meats, Produce Groceries
1919 South Ave. Tel. 6913

Harrold's Beauty Salon
HAIR STYLISTS
Beauty Culture of All Kinds
Custom Permanents
Tel. 2-5026 808 Keith Bldg.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

Outstanding distinction in your home can be achieved by a skillful decorator
Your consultation is invited
THE SHATTUCK STUDIO
451 S. WARREN STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Perhaps the most talked about stamp in the world is the famous one-cent British Guiana of 1856, and the latest word is that it has been sold for $40,000.

The history of this rare stamp is interesting. It was discovered some 67 years ago by L. Vernon Vaughan of Demarara, British Guiana, then a boy not yet in his teens. The now famous one-cent, magenta colored, stamp was found in a group of family letters, and young Vaughan soaked it off and put it in his album. To obtain new stamps the boy sold the one-cent stamp along with several others to another collector, Neil R. McKinnon, for the sum of six shillings. The McKinnon collection was sold in 1873 to Thomas Ridpath for $600 who in turn sold the one-cent British Guiana stamp to Count Ferrary for approximately $775. The stamp remained in the Ferrary collection for 44 years, or until 1922 when the French Government sold the collection in a series of auction sales in Paris. Arthur Hind of Utica, N. Y., through his agent, purchased the stamp at a cost, including expenses and tax, of approximately $38,000. When Mr. Hind passed on, the stamp became the property of Mrs. Hind, now Mrs. Scala, who has just disposed of it. The catalogue value of the stamp is $50,000 and it is considered the rarest and most valuable stamp in the world.

Soviet Russia's new stamps honoring the biologist, Professor K. A. Timiryasev

Stamps From Other Lands

Ascension—Three new stamps have appeared, each printed in two colors. These are the 1d., orange, yellow, and gray; 3d., gray and dark gray; 4d., ultramarine and black. The 1d. and 4d. reveal a view of Green Mountain, and the 3d. shows a view of Long Beach.

Brazil—A new design, featuring a reproduction of the painting of a wood cutter by Ameida, will soon appear on the 10,000-reis value of the current postal set of stamps.

Japan—A new series of stamps is being prepared to appear in October to commemorate the third national census soon to be conducted throughout the empire.

Cuba—A special 2c stamp of red color was issued in honor of the recent convention of "Lions" held in Havana.

St. Helena—Four new stamps have made their appearance, all stamps picturing the same design, the Badge of the Colony and a crowned portrait of King George VI. The values and colors are the 1d, orange; the 3d, gray black; the 4d, ultramarine, and the 8d, green.

A Verse for Today . . .

But the LORD *said unto me, Say not, I am a child: for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak.*—JER. 1:7.

Where Would You Find—

1. The five states which bound Ohio?
2. The island of which Batavia is the capital?
3. A wapiti?
4. Louisburg Square?
5. The Balkan Mountains?
6. The largest city in Texas?
7. Herval Cascades?
8. The Ligurian Sea?
9. Southeastern University?
10. Bologna?

(Answers appear on this page.)

In Lighter Vein

Political Discretion

"I notice that you courteously refrain from mentioning the name of your political rival in your speeches."

"It's more a matter of discretion than of courtesy. I once started to denounce a rival and as soon as I mentioned his name the audience burst into deafening and continuous applause."

The Critic

The dramatic critic asked his newspaper to send him to visit the troops as a war correspondent, and his request was granted. At the time he had belittled fourteen plays in a row.

"I hear," said one of the reporters, "that Gammond's going to cover the war."

"What!" ejaculated another. "Supposin' he doesn't like it?"—Tit-Bits.

The Dusty Chair

"Mary, that chair is covered with dust."

"It may well be, madam; it's three weeks since anyone sat on it."—Children's Newspaper.

To Start With

"I want to open an account with your bank."

"Yes, madam. A current or deposit account?"

"Well, I thought I'd try one of your withdrawal accounts to start with."—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Younger

At a reception, Oliver Wendell Holmes discovered a little girl looking hungrily at the cakes and sandwiches on the tea table.

"Are you hungry, little girl?" asked Dr. Holmes.

"Yes, sir," the child replied.

"Then why don't you take some food?"

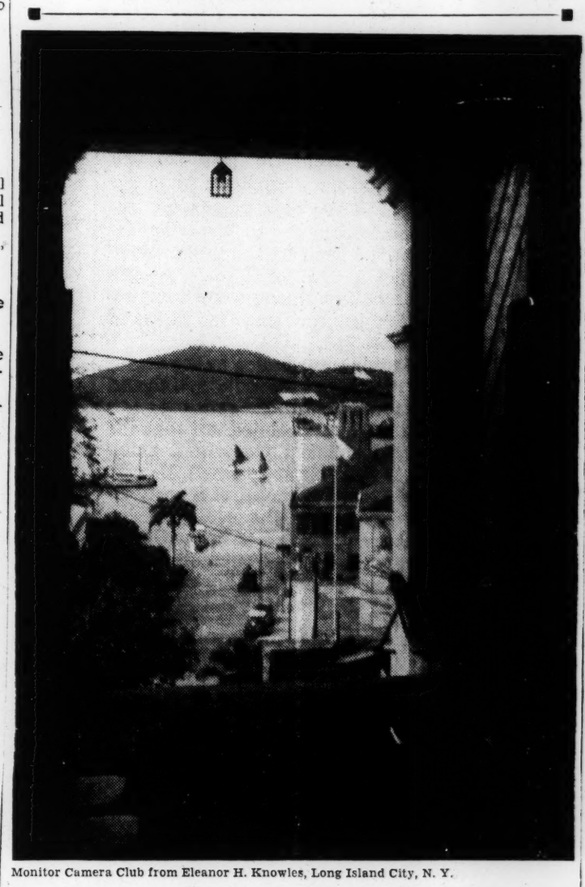
"Because I haven't a fork."

"Fingers were made before forks," Holmes observed, smilingly.

"Not mine," the little girl replied.

Daily Quotation

WHAT then remains' Courage, and patience, and simplicity and kindness, and, last of all, ideas remain; these are the things to lay hold of and live with.—A. C. BENSON.



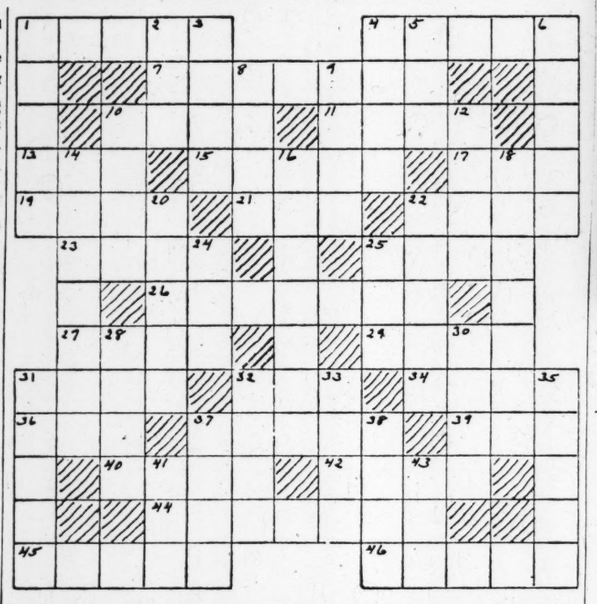
Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor H. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

The doorway of a local hotel frames a peaceful scene in this beautiful island possession of the United States.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Roman deity was represented with two opposite faces?
4—We are forbidden to worship what?
7—What is Amelia's singing voice in "The Masked Ball"?
10—What is a commercial walled city of Nigeria?
11—What emperor is termed "an angler in the lake of darkness" in "King Lear"?
13—Who succeeded Abdon as high priest and judge of Israel?
15—What is a manufacturing town of Germany on Neisse River?
17—What is a river of England and northern Wales?
19—What is the obi worn by Japanese?
21—What adjective suffix means "full of"?
22—What is the Gopher State (abbr.)?
23—What was name of an Old Testament people?
25—Performers in "Martha" do what?
26—Who was legendary founder of Rome?
27—What king of Judah succeeded Manasseh?
29—Who was a king of Midianites?
31—Who was second son of Judah?
32—What is fifth tone of diatonic scale?
34—What was one of two magic things possessed by Aladdin?
36—What is a city of Oklahoma?
37—What is largest size of type having a specific name?
39—Bustle.
40—What is name of sea between Philippines and Borneo?
42—Who discovered Cape of Good Hope?
44—What is capital of Estonia?
45—What Polish river flows to Vistula?
46—What is a city of Texas?

Down

1—What apostle was elder brother of the evangelist John?
2—Puerto Rico belongs to what country (abbr.)?
3—The skylark is noted for what?
4—Who is a character in "Il Trovatore"?
5—A dorbeetle is what?
6—How many stars were in blessed damozel's hair?
8—What is a mounted ball game?
9—The aardvark feeds entirely on what insects?
10—Who was Saul's father?
12—Frigg was wife of whom?
14—Where are reindeer domesticated?
16—Who was a famous American ornithologist?
18—Where is Sherwood Forest?
20—Which of 5 Great Lakes is second in size?
22—Daniel Dancer was what?
24—What is a measure of weight?
25—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
28—What is Dutch name of Meuse River?
30—Who was one of Seven Sages of Greece?
31—Samuel Woodworth wrote of what kind of bucket?
32—What name was originally borne by the apostle Paul?
33—What is a city of California?
35—Pan was represented as having legs like what animal (pl.)?
37—What is one of pincerlike organs terminating certain limbs of some crustaceans?
38—Book of Amos contains how many chapters?
41—What is an Indian of a group of Shoshonean tribes?
43—What is a cape of Massachusetts?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Geographical Oddities

Sun Tricks at Panama

Cristobal is at the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal. But there, any day, one may see the sun rise over the land and set in the Atlantic Ocean. Go across the isthmus to Panama City, at the Pacific end of the canal, and you'll see the sun rise out of the Pacific each morning and set over the land.

All this may seem very mysterious until we note that the Isthmus of Panama has a big "gooseneck" in it in the vicinity of the canal. Thus the general direction traveled by a ship transiting the canal is northwest in making the trip from the Pacific into the Atlantic.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Real Investment

Philadelphia

Recently the future of a boys' club in one of this city's suburbs was assured. A building contractor (Frederick L. Mann of Delaware county) gave to this club an eight-acre tract of ground, with a face value of $59,500, and 22 other lots valued at $21,000. As the smaller properties are sold, the proceeds are to be used for the construction of a clubhouse, gymnasium and athletic field.

"I've been thinking of this for a number of years," the donor said. "Maybe I feel kindly toward youngsters because I have none of my own."

At any rate, this man's generosity and love for children will mean much to the growing boys and girls in that section of the city.

Party Fun

Blindfolded Artists

Cards and pencils are passed to the contestants, and the lights are snapped off. Then, in absolute darkness the players are asked to draw a horse. When this is done, they are told to draw a rider on him; then to draw a feed box for the horse; and lastly, to print "Oats" on the box.

When the lights are flashed back on there will be many astounding pictures exhibited!

—Evelyn C., Moscow, Idaho

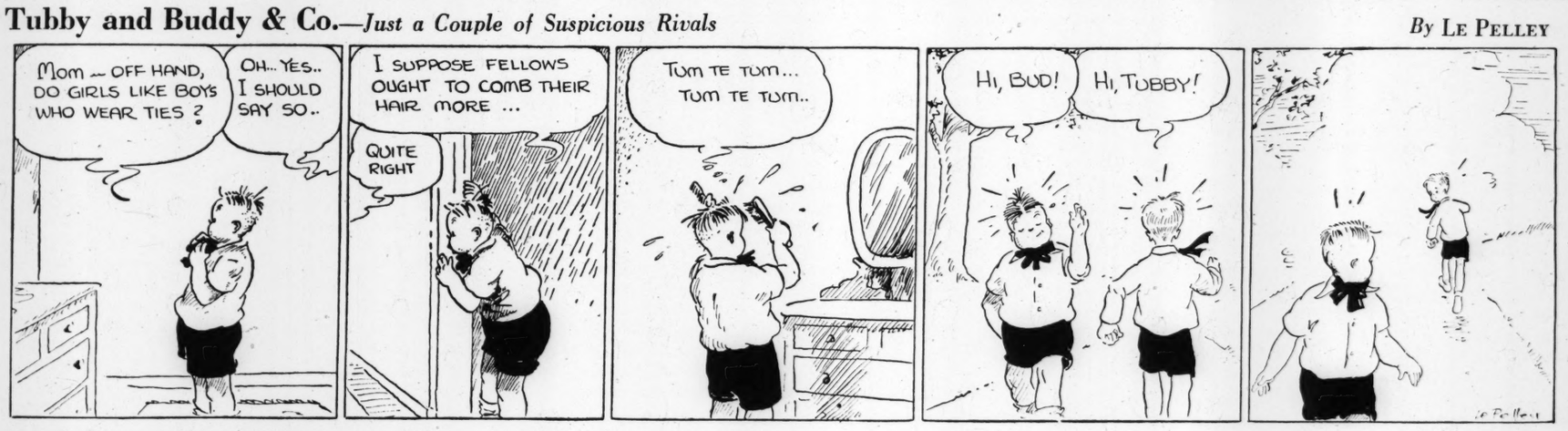
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana.
2. Sumatra, in the Dutch East Indies.
3. A large Northern American deer.
4. On Beacon Hill, Boston, Massachusetts; Louisa May Alcott, William Dean Howells, Jenny Lind, and Minnie Madderr Fiske are a few of its noted residents.
5. A range in Bulgaria extending westward from the Black Sea.
6. Houston, with a population of 292,352. (1930.)
7. A famous waterfall in Brazil; 400 feet high.
8. It is off the northwestern coast of Italy.
9. Washington, D. C.
10. An Italian province; also the name of its capital city.

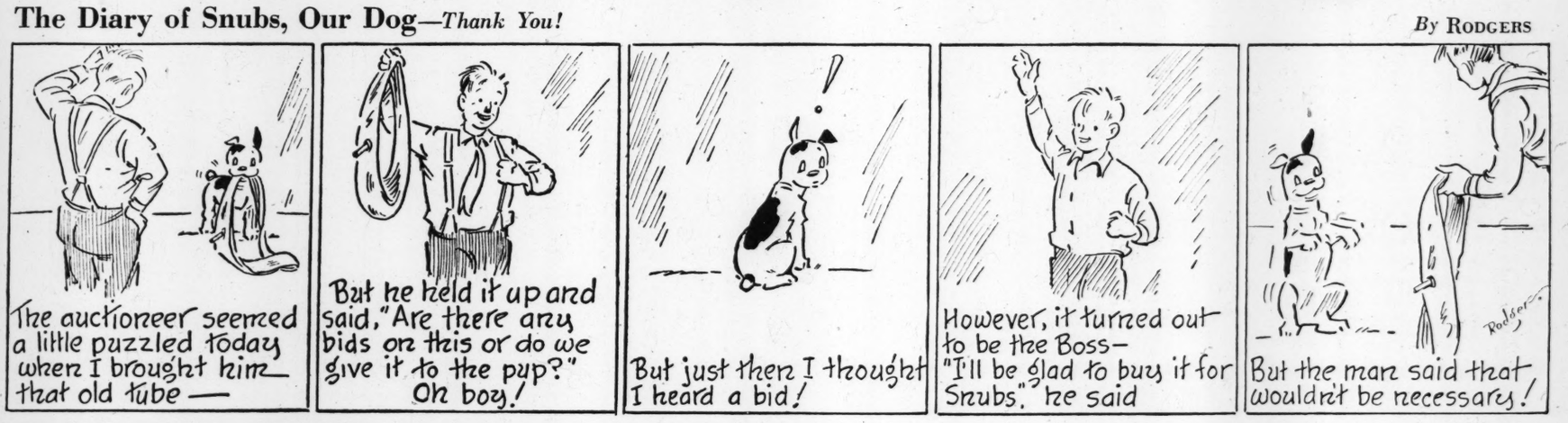
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Couple of Suspicious Rivals*

By LE PELLEY


Mom — OFF HAND, DO GIRLS LIKE BOYS WHO WEAR TIES ?
OH... YES.. I SHOULD SAY SO..
I SUPPOSE FELLOWS OUGHT TO COMB THEIR HAIR MORE ...
QUITE RIGHT
TUM TE TUM... TUM TE TUM..
HI, BUD!
HI, TUBBY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thank You!*

By RODGERS


The auctioneer seemed a little puzzled today when I brought him— that old tube —
But he held it up and said, "Are there any bids on this or do we give it to the pup?" Oh boy!
But just then I thought I heard a bid!
However, it turned out to be the Boss— "I'll be glad to buy it for Snubs," he said
But the man said that wouldn't be necessary!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Gold in 'Them Thar' Hills*

By THE HAGERS

THE DUCK PROSPECTOR SHOWED SURPRISE, AND LOOKED AT US WITH PIERCING EYES.
AN EXPLANATION WIDGEON GAVE: "WE THOUGHT YOUR MINE AN ANCIENT CAVE."
"FOSSILS," I QUACKED, "WE'RE LOOKING FOR; WE FEARED YOU WERE A DINOSAUR."
HE LAUGHED, "THIS MINE MAY FOSSILS HOLD BUT, PARTNERS, YOU WILL NOT FIND GOLD."

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast- Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous from Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

UTICA

August at Wells
Three great events that mean decided savings: August Sale of Furs . . . August Sale of Furniture . . . August Sale of Blankets. Why not come in, see the many unusual values? Only a few more days remain to take advantage of the low August prices
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted— Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a.m.-11 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W P. 84, Scars. 2929

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel YON 6540—6541
52 Lawrence Street

Last 10 Days
of our 39th
AUGUST FUR SALE
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Turn of the Tide?

It is too early to say that the Battle of Britain is won. No one knows what new clouds of bombers the Nazis may release over the beleaguered Isle. No naval expert can give assurance that German ingenuity will find no means of invasion. No military man can rule out the possibility of new and dangerous tactics. No statesman can be sure how the lines of diplomatic and economic power which bind the British Empire together will hold. But the magnificent record of the last two months is tremendously reassuring.

Particularly impressive is the success of the last week in the air. When the history of these times is written, it may show these struggles to have been decisive. The Nazis may attempt even larger massed air tactics; they are believed to have planes and pilots enough to send over forces two or three times the size of those which roared over England last week. Yet their hope of achieving mastery of the air over Britain may have passed for good. And its passing could mark the turn of the totalitarian tide.

Whether or not the British figures on damage done at home and losses inflicted on the Germans be accepted, one fact is attested by many observers: British defenses are stronger than when the battle began. Indeed the very conduct of the Nazis proves they are far from success. They have tried one form of attack after another and have not followed up any. British shipping still uses the Channel, British ports are still open, airports and plane factories have had no crippling blow, the Royal Air Force has not only taken heavy toll of attacking planes but has continued to carry the fight to German bases.

The decisive fact perhaps is that nowhere have the Nazis been able to silence the defense and destroy at will as they did in Norway and the Netherlands and as they would have to do to make either blockade or invasion feasible without superior sea power. British air power has been sufficient to make her sea power effective.

Behind all the military results lies a moral victory. Winston Churchill's moving eloquence is only the audible evidence of the British people's courage and discipline. They have the secret of victory within themselves. They have conquered the divisions of democracy and organized a united and effective defense in which the spirit of free men is evident. We do not even have to accept Mr. Churchill's estimate that Britain is now producing planes faster than Germany or the official statement that she had more fighters in the air at the end than at the beginning of last week to feel some of the confidence which cannot be disguised.

This confidence of the British and the manifest success of their defense so far must have important effects in encouraging those who can aid the struggle against totalitarian aggression. It appears to have largely removed the fears of many Americans that giving aid to Britain would be futile and risky. It should help mightily to win public support for the selling of overage destroyers to Britain.

Keeping Prisoners Busy

The successful protest of Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts against award of army shoe contracts to the Federal prison at Leavenworth revives the perennial problem—known in many States—of free versus prison labor. The Massachusetts Representative, demanding that army shoe contracts be awarded to private shoe manufacturers, pointed out that 45,000 shoe workers were unemployed or working part time, including 1,500 in and around Boston.

Any attempt to rationalize the vexing problem must begin with recognition that idleness, wherever found, is a debilitating factor and that the unemployment problem is no less severe within the walls of grim penitentiaries than it is outside. James V. Bennett, Director of Federal Prisons, has described American prisons as vast idle houses filled with discouraged and disgruntled men. According to the American Prison Association, there were in 1938 between 90,000 and 100,000 idle men in State prisons and reformatories.

The American Federation of Labor has traditionally favored the use of prison labor for goods needed by Government agencies, and the State-use system now adopted in all of the States is in fact an answer to strong opposition to prison products competing on the open market. The use of prison-made shoes to equip the army—a tax-supported institution—would seem in line with present-day thought as to uses to which prison labor should be put.

Sobriety Still the Rule

"Many respectable men hesitate to enter a saloon nowadays," declares a New York judge from the bench, because of the presence of what he terms "women barhogs." He might have ended the sentence with "nowadays" and have been quite truthful.

While the reference to "women barhogs" may surprise some who have not had any occasion to look through bar and tap-room windows in larger American cities, the indictment appears unfortunately to have foundation. An institute for the treatment of alcoholics at Dwight, Illinois, reports that alcoholism among women has increased 90 per cent since the repeal of prohibition.

While this contribution to the degradation of women is shocking and should arouse those who are asleep on the question, it might be pointed out that the increase has taken place in a group which is still relatively small. Despite the bad record of repeal, it is comforting to know that the overwhelming percentage of the women of the United States are not tipplers, but mothers and wives who are nobly doing their part to uphold the ideals of the American home.

A Stirrer of Strifes

Leon Trotsky was ever a fiery figure. And more than once the flames he fanned lashed back to sear their author.

Of irony, too, there was plenty in the career of this Russian revolutionary. The very name by which the world knew him was not his own—he was born Lev Bronstein—but that of one of his jailers in Siberia, whose cognomen he took for passport purposes on his escape. That same Siberia which saw him after the 1905 uprising against the Czar was to see him again in 1928 on his way to exile from a Nation he had helped to bathe in blood and from a regime he had helped to build.

That he has now come to his end by the hand of an assassin in Mexico is another chapter in the already innumerable tragedies and cruelties by which the Government of Lenin and later of Stalin has held its sway as successor to the Czars in Russia. Trotsky was, if anything, more of a Communist than is Stalin. He assailed the political regime which squeezed him out as being not Marxian but a kind of Red fascism.

As an organizer, propagandist, and strategist, he had the energy and cleverness of genius. To him has been attributed the technique of revolution which in October, 1917, struck at utility plants as the nerve centers of Russian cities. His organization of the Red Army, his hammering together of scattered, ill-equipped, disheartened military remnants to smash one foe after another, make of it a grim and, again, an ironic monument to his talents.

The grimness and the irony are not altogether accident or circumstance. The surroundings of youth which gave rise to rebellion against tyranny are not to be dismissed, nor is the courage repeatedly displayed against whatever odds. But the remedy for brutality does not lie in more brutality. The wheel of revolution, once started, is not easy to stop. The leader who plays with hate and intrigue strikes sparks that fall where healing and confidence are immeasurably more needed.

"Farm Security"

Rural resourcefulness, so evident in the America of an earlier day, has neither withered nor decayed. For instance, a farmer near Warsaw, Missouri, had ground to plow and wool to haul, but lacked the horses with which to do it. So he ingeniously solved the problem by breaking a pair of young bulls to harness, successfully cultivating ten acres of corn with a homemade, double-shovel plow whose blades were made from a wagon tire and a car spring.

Another man outfaced adversity by acquiring "for a song" a tract of unimproved, unpromising Oklahoma land, clearing the native timber thereon, building a log cabin and selling the surplus wood for fuel. Others have done part-time work on highways to obtain the money with which to purchase seed, or have made and sold hickory ax-handles to provide the "butter-and-egg" money formerly furnished by poultry and chickens. It is gratifying to learn that, in many instances, these "last stand" efforts were successful.

So long as present-day tillers manifest the unquenchable spirit which has pulled them out of the recent agricultural emergency, the farming future of the nation is in competent hands.

Our Readers Say—

How Large an Army?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noted your editorial in which you urged that the first men drafted be allowed to volunteer for immediate service. It is an interesting point. I like the volunteer idea—it's thoroughly American. But I'd go further and say why pass the draft bill at all? The volunteer method has been functioning so far very well, army and naval authorities all admitting that the number of men volunteering is amazing for peacetime. One of the recruiting stations out here had to close down, because there were more volunteers than they could take at present.

Defense requires but 375,000 well-equipped, well-trained men according to military authorities. An aggressive war would require more, of course, but the American people don't want aggression.

I think some of us could have faith that we won't be found wanting, when we're needed to defend the country. Any people, so ready to help those in foreign countries as the American people are, are not going to refuse to help their own country. What we need is a clear account of conditions by those in official places—a frank and truthful state of conditions and suggestions of how each of us can help. We need no military dictatorship—no politically-appointed board sitting in Washington to tell us where to go, what to do.

V. S. WATSON

Laguna Beach, Calif.

[Editor's Note—If by competent military authority is meant the officers now in charge of the Army, who must bear responsibility for its success, readers of the news are aware that the War Department holds there must be a trained reserve of 1,000,000 men behind the "initial protective force" of 375,000 or 400,000 to which the writer possibly refers. Untrained men, however quickly they might come forward after an attack, are of little use in modern warfare. The Department holds that volunteer recruitment cannot be depended upon to furnish the numbers of men with particular types of training, and at the times needed for a large defense program. In addition, the object of the draft is to take men more selectively, with reference to family and industry needs, which should be actually fairer than some of the pressures exerted in a voluntary enlistment campaign.]

When Imponderables Count

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The British have finally reached that deceptively quiet state of aroused resolution which throughout history has announced to uncomprehending enemies that the English "have only begun to fight."

This resolute and united temper of the English Government and people is not only becoming increasingly apparent but it is a sentiment deeply felt in the British heart.

Subtle as these sensibilities of a people and its Government may seem to be, Charles E. Payne, Chairman of the Department of History at Grinnell College, points out in a Monitor article, ". . . that the arch-realist Bismarck himself admitted, that it is the imponderables that count most in the last analysis."

We in America need have no fear for a country which with its back against the wall not only refuses to tremble and cower but arouses itself to stout and confident action against an aggressor.

JOHN E. COONLEY

Evanston, Ill.

Supplying Boomerangs?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can't something further be done to prevent shipment of war supplies, or raw materials used to make such, to countries like Japan, Russia, and Italy, who will use these goods to fight the democratic cause?

Something should be done immediately—and it seems more important even than arming our nation, necessary as that is.

We can stop the enemies of freedom more effectively and more quickly by ceasing to supply materials to them than through any other means in our power.

Those shipping such supplies to anti-democratic nations are more of a "fifth column" menace than many of the more publicized agencies.

E. M. M.

Elsah, Ill.

"Democracy and the Draft"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your Editor's note attached to the letter titled "Democracy and the Draft," you make this statement in regard to raising the draft age limit from 31 to 45: "An exemption might be made for men who served in the last war." I heartily approve of your stand, because the experiences one may encounter in one war are not often easy to unlearn, and a double dose of life at the front may jeopardize one's usefulness in society.

In the last war I volunteered to go across and was in France and Germany for 22 months.

BERNARD KOTTEK

Bremerton, Wash.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Folly of Complacency

Rarely have the isolationists and opponents of conscription been more discreditable than in their attempts to minimize the importance and significance of Mr. William C. Bullitt's warning of Germany's hostility toward this country. Ignoring the force of his words they have impugned his motives, attacked his character and ridiculed his judgment. . . .

But the important thing about Mr. Bullitt's testimony is that it is the testimony of a trained observer, thoroughly familiar with his subject. It is true that Mr. Bullitt may be mistaken in his conclusion. But the evidence is overwhelming that he is right. . . .

Certainly the experience of Europe since Munich makes it plain that wishful thinking is disastrous, and it is unquestionably one of the factors on which Mr. Hitler firmly relies. He has consistently acted on the assumption that each of his intended victims would be confident that the worst could not happen in his particular case, and that, in consequence, he would fail to prepare sufficiently to meet the Hitler challenge.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Busy

Cincinnatus in the Jury Box

It is told of Cincinnatus that once when Rome was threatened by barbarians he left his plow, saved his country, and went back to his plow.

A while ago I was reminded of Cincinnatus by a letter to the editor of a metropolitan newspaper, which suggested that the approaching census "by all means let us know who is doing jury duty and who is not." It was his opinion that "such information is equally important as whether the person has a radio."

Being, by legal definition, "of good moral character, of sound judgment, free from all legal exceptions, and not exempt from jury service," I have been a Cincinnatus myself, serving my State on thirty or more juries in two courts for what is oddly called the transaction of criminal business. It was, said a judge as he dismissed a panel, a rare opportunity to observe the working of the machinery of the law; and we were, he added, now qualified further to assist justice by explaining that machinery to those who never came into close contact with it. The odd thing about such missionary effort is that the heathen are not very much interested.

Judges are admittedly not satisfied with the Cincinnati. Organizations concerned with improving the administration of justice pass resolutions advising fewer exemptions. Legislators ignore the resolutions. "Jury service," says a judge in an interview, "is an honor to be conferred, not a burden to be avoided"; nevertheless, many of the non-exempt successfully duck the accolade. Despite the protective quarantine to which jurors are subjected, jurors are occasionally "fixed." Occasionally, too, the exposed venality of a judge disposes of the argument that trial by judges could be substituted for trial by jury.

Gilbert's quatrain comes to mind:

> But duty duty must be done.
> The rule applies to everyone;
> And irksome though that duty be,
> To shirk the task were fiddle-de-dee

What seems omitted in discussing this matter is the idea of diminishing the irksomeness. For the duty of serving in the box is far less irksome than the duty of doing nothing at all—in the court, but not of it—while waiting on the unlikely chance of being impanelled; and the honor conferred is much diminished by the precautions taken to keep the conferee honorable. A layman, temporarily involved, may speculate as to whether a study and reorganization of the conditions of jury service might not only remove excuses for exemption, but very much weaken the temptation to fiddle-de-dee.

A few more questions in the census—COMMON DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP: (a) Service on jury? (Yes or No); (b) More than once? (Yes or No); (c) Exempt? (Yes or No); (d) Not exempt? (Yes or No); (e) Fiddle-de-dee? (Yes or No)—would have provided material for interesting statistics.

* * *

Trial by jury—or something suggestively like it in the separation of the jury's function from that of the Judge—antedated the Runnymede Barons, though not, think the historians, as much earlier as the reign of Alfred the Great. The Barons did something. "I should conceive," wrote the English authority, Barrington, two or three centuries ago, "that the *per pares* in the 29th chapter of Magna Carta was meant to relate chiefly to the trial of barons by their peers, though it hath, fortunately for the liberties of this country, been expounded to extend to the trial of all persons by a jury." It is at least plausible that they were more immediately concerned with making the world safe for barons than for democracy.

No one can now say just when the Anglo-Saxon custom of trial by elders or thanes, acting as both jurors and judges, came to the separation of these functions—jurors to decide and judge to sentence—the essential characteristic of jury trial. William the Conqueror had probably overthrown Harold on Hastings Field. By the time of Henry II, father of tyrannical John, such a manner of trial was in use, with twelve jurors, qualified—believe it or not—by knowing something about the circumstances of the case. Apparently they reached a verdict by comparing opinion, for it was two or three centuries later before there is any indication of witnesses.

One does not know how the earlier jurors were selected; and the ideal of "twelve good men in the box" is modified in practice, on the word of Clarence Darrow, by defense attorneys: "The skillful lawyer . . . knows that all beings act from emotions and instincts, and that reason is not a motive factor." Which explains why, when the case is sufficiently important, it sometimes takes so long to impanel the twelve peers.

* * *

A "Guide to English Juries," published about 1682, explained the traditional number of jurors by an impressive analogy—"like as the prophets were twelve to foretell the truth; the apostles twelve preach the truth; the discoverers twelve sent into Canaan to seek and report the truth; and the stones twelve that the Heavenly Hierusalem is built on." The analogy goes to show the antiquity of twelve as a favorite group number.

But in thinking about this paradox of respect for trial by jury and reluctance to serve as a juror, one notices that literature in general has not been complimentary. Even today the most widely known court trials between covers are those of the Knave of Hearts and of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Neither, to put it mildly, invites to jury service; and more ephemeral literature has long tended to present the juror as at best rather a dull fellow. A fictitious juror of the same kind serves professional funmakers for puppet; a typical "juror joke" in today's newspaper runs thus:

"'My goodness!' exclaimed the stranger who dropped in at a court, 'they've caught a tough bunch this morning, haven't they?' 'You're looking at the wrong lot,' said his neighbor. 'Those are not the prisoners. They are the jury.'"

The familiar phrase, "good men and true," now going out as the ladies come in, has long been written with an implied wink; and in factual report some potential jurymen may be attracted, but others repelled, by reading that the lady jurors and the gentlemen jurors at a sensational murder trial danced together after their days in court.

Nobody thought there was anything funny about Cincinnatus. The Cincinnati (most of them) deserve more respect as they accept the figurative accolade.

RALPH BERGENGREN

The Wide Horizon

Quebecois *Do* Change

By Joseph G. Harrison

That typically French expression, "The more a thing changes the more it remains the same," is meeting its contradiction today in the one great French-speaking region not under Nazi domination—Quebec. Perhaps it's the war that's doing it or perhaps Canada's role in the European struggle is merely accelerating a process that was inevitable anyway, but the fact is apparent to even the most casual lover of *habitant* charm that the Twentieth Century is rapidly overtaking Quebec at last.

As with many fundamental changes, those in Quebec are associated with the little everyday things lying closest to the heart of a people. Not that major changes aren't apparent, too; for they are, with the recent refusal to get excited over the arrest and detention of the popular Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal, as a good example. Not that the Quebecois wants conscription, even for home defense, for he doesn't. But apparently he has come to realize that it is inevitable.

But it was the little changes that struck us most forcefully on returning to Quebec this spring for the first time in three years. Part of our drive took us along the banks of the beautiful Chaudière River in southeastern Quebec—a land as traditionally French-Canadian as hooked rugs, with 95 per cent or more of its population speaking French as its mother tongue. But it was apparent that failure to speak the pervasive idiom of England was not saving the Chaudière farmers from that Americanization which Quebec leaders have so long deplored. For the parking lot in front of almost every church showed that the triumph of Detroit was at hand. American-made automobiles, a few years ago considered useless extravagances, were shouldering aside the patient horse and well-worn buggy. A rapid count at one church showed more than two cars for every buggy, and this in one of the less well-to-do sections.

* * *

Changes in the country were matched by equally striking changes in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Editorials in both the English and French newspapers were remarkably alike, except, of course, for that indefinable touch of classicism that pervades all Gallic writing. This we took as additional proof that today, unlike 1914-18, French Canada is beginning to sense, however vaguely, that isolationism, strongly sanctioned by tradition, is no longer feasible.

Indeed, it must sometimes seem to the older Quebecois as if many of the Province's characteristics, once as unalterable as the law of the Medes and the Persians, were crumbling overnight before the rapid and inexorable blows of current history. Who would have believed five years ago that the Provincial Legislature would extend suffrage to the women of the Province over the public protest of the Roman Catholic Cardinal of Quebec?

* * *

Yet despite the changes that are forcing Quebec in the modern American mold of 1940, life is still picturesque on that beautiful drive along the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal. Housewives with a smattering of English still run out of their yards to flag the American motorist in to see their piles of hooked rugs, so many ornamented with scenes of Quebec's snow-piled winter countryside.

Nor has the automobile entirely replaced simpler modes of transportation, even in the cities. Many men still ride to work on bicycles, as they do in Europe, while Trois Rivieres' daily newspaper "Le Soleil" is carried to nearby Cap de la Madeleine in dog-cart. Heavy red-woolen socks flutter from many a clothesline in the cool breezes from that north country where the strains of "Alouette" echo from farm houses and the *loup-garou* prowls in folklore.

Possessing the same cultural tenacity that has characterized the French of France, the French-Canadian might succeed in prolonging his present way of life indefinitely, were not the laws of economics even more tenacious. The long, even and narrow strips of farmland, each carefully fenced, to be seen in so many parts of Quebec tell the story of Quebec's dilemma—too little land and too many farmers. Big farms, divided and subdivided with each succeeding generation, have at last reached the saturation point, with the result that many Quebecois of today's generation, who formerly would have settled on a piece of the family farm, must now seek work in the cities of Canada or the United States, where the traditions of the farm dim beside the lights of the shops.

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